CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,352—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-8
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Whaler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	23rd „ Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4133	800	J. L. Parlitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versâ* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 509, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	19th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	29th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent go down accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
MOMBASSA	4,662	On or about 26th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1891. Agents



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.



THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,631 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February.
The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3390	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3959	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

JAMS,
KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY AND CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT AND CHERRY, per Tin, Annas 8.
BLACK AND RED CURRANT JELLY.
½lb., As. 7 ; 1lb., As. 11.
MARMALADE, per 1lb. tin, Annas 7.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	33 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Gin. Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.	22 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	23 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN. High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY. A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY. A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.	28 0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY. A sound Spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.	25 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY. Specially adapted for medical use.	**** 61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY. Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	*** 38 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY. A very choice and matured spirit.	** 34 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY. A sound and good Peg Brandy.	* 30 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH,
FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.

DESCRIBING how to maintain Health, what to do in Emergencies, Nursing, etc., with Practical Hints for the Treatment of over 150 Common Complaints, and a List of Remedies.

The Medical Portion has been revised by a Qualified Medical Man.

PRESS OPINIONS :—

"The proper complement of the medicine chest in Mofussil stations."—*Pioneer.*
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"We can strongly recommend the manual to those who value health."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*
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Limp Roan Pocket Size, Price Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TURKISH BATH BLANKETS.

Measuring 8 feet by 6 ; they serve as a perfect Wrapper or Towel for the Bath-room.
THE BEST AND STOUTEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED.
Price, Rs. 10-8 each.
N.B.—Carriage and Packing Free per V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
"SIRDAR'S PALACE," BOMBAY.

KEMP'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER.

Will produce a luxuriant growth of Hair after using for a short time.

A certain cure for premature baldness causing the Hair to grow strongly and rapidly. Per case with full instructions Rs. 7.

KEMP AND CO., LD. BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED
a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

Prices : Striking Hours and Half-Hours .....Rs. 225
Prices : Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... „ 300

CLOCKS
of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & Co.,
HAVE
JUST LANDED
A
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS
FROM THE BEST LONDON MAKERS.

Ladies' Dress Baskets.	Rug Straps.
Ladies' Dress Portmanteaus.	Ladies' Hand Bags.
Troopship Trunks.	Courier Bags.
Bullock Trunks.	Brief Bags.
Uniform Cases.	Hat Boxes.
Travelling Baths.	Dressing Cases.
Deck Chairs.	Fitted Dressing Bags.
Camp Kit	Gladstone Bags Black,
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.	and Brown.
"Wolseley" Valises, with	Knockabout Bags.
Cork Beds.	Money Belts.
Soiled Linen Bags.	Leather Hat Cases.
Sovereign Purses.	Tiffin Baskets.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. pkts., per pkt	Rs. 1 6
	2 „ „ „	„ 2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	„ 6 12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		„ 2 12
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		„ 3 0
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb. pkt.		„ 1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb. pkt.		„ 1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt	„ 1 0
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt	„ 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb.		„ 0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS
Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. Peaks. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON BALLAD CONCERT,

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT, 5-30.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, February 6th, at 8 p.m.

Welcome Meetings to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and 35 new Officers.

Admission Free. Reserved Seats Annas 8.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th February, 1891.

S. S. "WERNETH HALL" ARRIVED

5th February, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th February, 1891.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

Electric Light and Band every evening.

Entrance Re 1. Season Tickets, Rs. 3.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR
DRAWER LOCK.

	Rs. a.
2 inches	7 14
2¼ „	8 4
3 „	8 10

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME C. B. FILLY out of a well-bred Waler Mare, Age rising 4 years, Height 15·2, has never been tried, but by her make and shape should have a turn of speed. A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4 off, Height 15·2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee.

The above are being sold for no fault.

A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Lamps, Cushions, &c., suitable for a Galloway.

The above can be seen on application to, and all Particulars obtained from,

M. UNDERWOOD,
Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS and MONTHLY MAGAZINES for SALE to Mofussil Residents.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Weekly Newspapers.	Class A Rs. as.	Class B Rs. as.	Class C Rs. as.
Athenæum	3 8	3 0	2 8
British Medical Journal	6 8	5 12	4 8
Catholic Times	2 8	2 0	1 8
Dublin Weekly Freeman	2 12	2 6	2 0
Engineer	8 8	7 4	6 0
Engineering	8 8	7 4	6 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	3 0	2 10	2 2
Field	7 8	7 4	6 0
Funny Folks	3 8	2 2	1 12
Fair Play	3 12	3 0	2 8
Graphic	6 4	5 8	4 4
Home News	5 12	5 0	4 0
Illustrated London News	6 4	5 8	4 4
Lancet	8 8	7 4	6 0
London Figaro	2 8	2 2	1 12
Mail (Tri-weekly)	8 8	7 4	6 0
Overland Mail	5 12	5 0	4 0
Pall Mall Budget	7 4	6 8	5 0
Pictorial World	6 4	5 8	3 8
Public Opinion	3 0	2 10	2 2
Punch	3 8	3 0	2 8
St. James's Budget	5 12	5 0	4 0
Saturday Review	5 12	5 0	4 0
Truth	6 0	5 4	4 0
Tablet (Catholic)	5 8	4 12	3 12
Times (weekly edition)	3 0	2 10	2 2
Tit-Bit	2 8	2 2	1 12
Vanity Fair	6 0	5 4	4 0
World	6 0	5 4	4 0
Weekly Register	3 8	2 12	2 0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted three days after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class C are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A Rs. as.	Class B Rs. as.	Class C Rs. as.
Ave Maria (Indiana)	2 8	2 4	1 12
Birmingham Medical Journal	2 4	2 0	1 8
Cassell's Family Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Catholic Missions	0 12	0 10	0 8
Chambers's Journal	1 6	1 4	1 0
Contemporary Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Catholic World	3 12	3 4	2 0
Cornhill Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Dublin Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	4 0	3 8	2 4
Edinburgh Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 8
Family Herald	1 2	1 0	0 12
Fortnightly Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Glasgow Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	2 6	2 2	1 10
Irish Monthly	1 4	1 2	0 14
Lamp (Catholic)	1 4	1 2	0 14
Leisure Hour	1 2	1 0	0 12
Longman's Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Merry England	2 4	2 0	1 8
Marine Engineer	1 4	1 2	0 14
Macmillan's Magazine	2 2	1 14	1 8
Month	3 12	3 4	2 0
National Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Nineteenth Century	5 0	4 4	3 8
Practitioner	3 2	2 12	2 2
Provincial Medical Journal	1 6	1 4	1 0
Textile Manufacturer	2 10	2 4	1 12
Textile Journal of Fabrics	2 10	2 4	1 12
Textile World	1 14	1 8	1 4
Young Ladies' Journal	1 14	1 10	1 4

Magazines under Class A are posted on arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class B are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class C are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.

Selected from the Best and Latest Reigning attractions.
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
NOW ON VIEW 5-30 to 10 p.m.

"ZANA," The Ariel Marvel, who floats in space, the world's illusion.

"MOONSHINE," Barnum's Latest Novelty.

"SHE" created from Rider Haggard's wonderful Novel, and the century's Phenomenon.

"SCOPEONIA," a wonderful instrument to look through a grand or a Brick Wall.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
ARIEL,
THE BERLIN SUCCESS.

This Beautiful Illusion has created an enormous sensation in Europe.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
Soldiers, Volunteers and Children Half-price.

The Exhibition of "SHE" will be DISCONTINUED after SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.

FILLI'S GREAT CIRCUS

WILL ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

From Calcutta direct by Special Train on or about the 24th

AND

OPEN ON THE 26TH.

THE TROUPE COMPRISE

PERFORMING LIONS
„ ELEPHANTS.
„ MONKEYS.

30 PERFORMING HORSES and PONIES.

40 STAR ARTISTES of renowned European Fame.

A magnificent Marquee will be erected, lit entirely by Electricity.

The greatest galaxy of talent that has ever visited the East.

All communications to

E. C. CLITHEROW,
Advance Agent, Temple Bar Hotel.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the INDIAN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE BAND at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Grant Road, at 8 p.m., TO-DAY (FRIDAY). All are cordially invited.

Joint Secretary, I. C. T. B.

Bombay, February 5th, 1891.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ત 'ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1891, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1890-91, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 21st February, 1891, both days inclusive.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH CASE LAST WEEK.

Per P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4-8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	„ 3-12
No. 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London, Eng.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—A Country-built VICTORIA in good order, painted dark green, with a pair of Bay Arabs, 14·3, and a set of Brass mounted double Harness, the property of an officer. Can be seen at Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

SCARCE BOOKS for sale, 12th Feb. Jerdon's Birds, Donovan's Insects, London's Encyclopedia, Gell's Catalogue, Dalzelle's Flora, &c., property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

DUSTERS for very superior Checked Dusters, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Size, 28in. by 28 in. Rs.1-8 per dozen. Size 36 in. by 36 in. Rs.3-0 per dozen. The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere. Samples free. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

THE reasons why Motivala's preparations, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dy-entrodyne, Diarrhoea Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder have succeeded are that they are "Cheap, efficacious and harmless. See handbills for opinions of the Press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort.

A CUP OF TEA or of COFFEE can be had at PEARSE'S from 1 p.m. without waiting—Apollo Street, Fort.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisine, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Rushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New Colours and Shapes, Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, for 8 months or one year, a WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to E. S. LUARD, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—An exceptionally Smart turn-out consisting of English-built (Burlington Carriage Company) PARK VICTORIA Pair, five year old Arabs, about 14 hands. Any examination or trial in Bombay allowed. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "No. 50," this Office.

WELL-MATCHED PAIR.—Tall, Gray Australian Mares, broken to single and double harness. Fast, strong, and handsome. Rs. 1,200. W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Light and Stylish VICTORIA, in Good Condition. Price Rs. 600. Also a DOG CART, by Bennett. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "N," care of this office.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane, No 6. Comfortable and Convenent in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASONS' STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurance s £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences. Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR PISTOLS, with 1,000 Bullets; 1 dozen darts; ram rod and case, complete, Rs. 10—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, on Friday, the 13th proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1890.

(2)—To declare a Dividend.

(3)—To elect a Director and Auditor.

(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 31st January 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the ESTATE of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

BABU NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR, second son of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, as from 1st January last.

BABU PULIN BIHARI SIRCAR is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our firm from this date.

KERR, TARRUCK & CO.

Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 700 OF 1889.

THE BANK OF BENGAL .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHAU CRUSTNARAO and others .... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Bhau Crustnarao in the Immoveable property mentioned in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 20th December, 1890, and advertised in this Paper on the 22nd Idem and 30th Ultimo, will be proceeded with at Dhuswady Lane, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation dated 20th December, 1890. Dated this 2nd February, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1891, and ending on the 31st March, 1892, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay :—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
3. Straw Rice.
4. Dealwood cases.
5. Country Medicines, &c.
6. Mutton Suet and Hogs Lard.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.

3.—Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for " will be received on the 16th February, 1891, at 12 noon precisely.

4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

JOHN CRIMMIN,
Surgeon,
Acting Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 27th January 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુાં
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February, 1891, at Re. 1 each per day.

Must be able to read and write English intelligently. Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

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OF THE
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BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months ...... 4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .... £3,200,000.

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LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital ...... $ 100,00,000. Paid up ... $ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment .... $ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund .... $ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India—a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infalliable means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenth-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8p.c.p.a.	932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	230
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,206	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	4	2	76xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	36 xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	915
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	797
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	200 no ..
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	50 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	845xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	240
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	79 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	290
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16 ½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	?,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	—	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-6
China Leaf	" 21-3
Pekin Bar Gold, New	" 20-8
Do. Old	" 20-12
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 21-5
English Sovereigns	" 13-6
Do. Dragons	" 13-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	" 106-10
Sycee Silver	" 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Salvation Army, at Novelty Theatre, 8 p.m.
Gymkhana Races, Ordinaries, 5-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Fine Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Marryatt Lawn-Tennis Cup, 4-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clio entered the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind and the Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Aska, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

SWIMMING RACE.—The Blindfold Race, open to members of the Bombay Swimming Club, will take place at 7 a.m., on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Nizam and the s. s. Peverill eft it on Wednesday.

TURF CLUB CUP.—The weight Turkish Flag is allotted is 8st. and not 8st. 6lb. as printed in yesterday's issue.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CHILDREN.—The ladies' annual entertainment to the children of the Indo-British Institution, which was to take place to-morrow (Saturday) evening, is postponed.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteers will play at the Secretariat this afternoon. The Exhibition, lighted by electric light, will be open until 8 p.m.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual prize-giving will take place in the Town Hall, this evening, at five o'clock. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside. All friends of the schools are invited.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.—A public meeting will be held in the Shivaji High School, French Bridge, Girgaum, on Tuesday, 10th February, at 6 p.m. Mr. Gostling will preside, and speeches will be delivered in English and in the Vernacular.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MISSION CLERK.—The case in which Mr. Charter, the Acting Wesleyan Methodist Chaplain charged J. F. Gregory, one of the clerks lately in the service of the Mission, with criminal misappropriation of a cheque, was decided by Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to eight months' hard labour.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, on the body of Keshew Malloo, aged 11 years, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was run over by an engine, near the Mahalaxmi Station, while trying to cross the lines. The father of the deceased and a railway inspector gave evidence, and the inquest was adjourned to Saturday next.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Con Amore	Bucalossi
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Dorothy	Bucalossi
Cavatina	Lucia-di-Lammermoor	Donizetti
Polka	Bric-a-Bric	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DADUR SANGIT MANDALI.—An amateur theatrical performance will be given by the above Philharmonic Society, in the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, on Saturday, the 7th February, at 9 p.m., for the benefit of the New English School at Dadur. The play chosen for the occasion is a melo-drama (Sangit Manjughosha, acts 1 to 4), and will be performed for the first time on the Bombay stage. The music-loving public are particularly requested to extend their patronage to this praiseworthy object.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Parvati, a Hindoo girl, aged only two months. On the 25th of last month the deceased was left alone in a room by her mother, when she managed to upset a kerosine oil lamp. Her clothes at once caught fire and the child was frightfully burnt. It was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it died yesterday afternoon. The jury returned an open verdict.

A DEAF MUTE PICK-POCKET.—Abdool Karim, a deaf mute, badmash, well-known to the police, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girguam Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, charged with theft. Kasiram Ramjee, the complainant, was going along the Nulbazar, in company of a friend on Wednesday last when the accused picked his pocket of a purse containing six annas. The accused, who was running away, was at last arrested by a police constable on duty, and his Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 p.m., the following programme :—

Lancers	Ruddigore	Sullivan.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Reminiscences of		Offenbach.
Polka	Bugle Call	May Ostlere.
Galop	Bird's Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Hathi Bhathi, Revenue Patel of the village of Warsada, in the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, and Bapu Balu, Revenue and Police Patel of the villages of Agarwara and Rajayta, taluka Godhra, in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Ali Saheb valad Abdulla, late Revenue and Police Patel of Salokh, taluka Karjat, in the Thana Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of habitual neglect of duty and misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity —*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Luximan Kissen, Lowjee Jeevan, Bakridin Kalyan, Devidin, and Aimad were yesterday charged by Inspector Nelmes, with gambling with dice and money, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. The accused form a gang of gamblers. From information received Inspector Nelmes, accompanied by half a dozen constables in plain clothes, surrounded the house in which the accused were gambing, and succeeded in arresting them all, in spite of their attempts to escape by scaling the roofs of adjoining houses. All the accused pleaded guilty. Lowjee, who had been once convicted before of the same offence, was fined Rs. 3 and the rest Re. 1 each.

THEFT OF A PURSE.—Sakharam Appa, a young Hindoo, aged twenty years, was yesterday charged with theft, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. The accused lived with the complainant, Bheewa Balloo. The complainant on the night of Wednesday last, at about 10 o'clock, placed in his box a purse containing Rs. 20 in cash. The accused was then standing near him. About an hour afterwards the complainant happened to be in need of some money to purchase sweetmeats and so opened the box in which he had kept his purse. But when he opened the box, he found that the purse had disappeared. Accused had decamped. The complainant at once gave information to the police, who soon arrested Sakharam with all the stolen money in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE AGAINST GREENHAUGH THE JOCKEY.—Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, applied to Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Wednesday, for a warrant of arrest against the defendant, who it appears had been racing at Lahore recently. In this case, it will be remembered, Greenhaugh was charged with defamation, at the instance of Major Elliot. The hearing of the case had been postponed till Wednesday, when Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, asked for a further remand till the 15th inst. to enable the jockey to appear. Mr. Burder alluded to the fact that the case had been remanded to 9th inst., and strongly opposed the application and requested the Court to issue a warrant against the defendant, who, he believed, was now running at Lahore. Mr. Cooper declined to grant the application, but intimated that he would proceed with the case on the 9th inst. as previously settled.

THE appointment of Mr. Chitty, barrister-at-law, to act as chief judge of the Small Cause Court, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Hart, is gazetted.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE IN JAMBLI STREET.

THE recent serious and fatal catastrophe in Jambli Street, resulting in the loss of thirty lives by the fall of a three-storeyed house, formed the subject of enquiry before Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The accused in the case, Cassum Sajan, the owner and builder of the house, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Condabhai, a girl, one of the victims; and with doing a rash and negligent act in respect to the construction of the house.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. P. Cornforth, foreman.

Mr. D. E. Vacha.	Mr. W. R. Macdonell.
Mr. G. G. Craig.	Mr. F. J. Sassoon
Mr. Shantaram Jaganath.	Mr. Framjee D. Petit.
Mr. H. M. Phipson.	Mr. J. A. Drennan.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case to be these. The accused was charged with two offences, one of which was culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and the other was doing a rash and negligent act. The prosecution said that the accused was guilty of building the house that fell down in such a manner that he must have known it as morally certain that it would fall down within a short time and morally as certain that it would cause the loss of several lives. The building of the house was commenced in November 1887, and was completed in March 1888; and as it fell down on the night of the 17th December last, it had stood about two years and nine months, and no longer. The facts showed it to be a matter of much wonder that the house did not fall down earlier, considering the materials of which it was built. The house contained thirty-two rooms, in which fifty-four persons lived. The first thing, said the learned counsel, which the jury had to satisfy themselves about, was who was the person who built the house? The evidence would leave no doubt that the accused was the person who built the house. He appeared to have been a person who built houses, either for himself or in partnership with other persons. Before the house was built, the accused was the owner of the land on which the house stood, surrounded as it was by other houses on all sides in Jambli Street or Jambli Cross Lane. On that land, stood originally a buffalo-shed, of which the accused was the owner. About November 1887 he pulled down the shed and built the house with a ground-floor, which was used as a godown, and three stories above, so that it must have been of some considerable height. The accused was the owner of the plot of land; he was the owner of the house; and he was also the *maistree* or superintendent of the house he built. If anybody superintended the building of the house, he did so. He was there every day and gave instructions for everything in connection with the building. He was thus, the learned counsel said, both the owner and the builder of the house. Where the buffalo-shed stood there was a plinth, and by the side of it was a narrow lane. The plinth was 2 feet 6 inches; and inside was a wall all round with a shallow foundation. A lot of loose rubble was thrown in, not built as should have been done. The accused retained the walls of the buffalo-shed when it was knocked down; and the extreme walls of the house were built on the old walls of the shed. The house was built by first making a frame-work of wood, and then filling the walls. There were something like seven posts on either side, and three or four at each end. The walls were only a brick thick, that is, about nine inches thick, with 4½ inches of plaster. The walls, said the learned counsel, could scarcely have been very much thinner. The witnesses would give the dimensions of the timbers. The fatal defect of the house was found not in the extreme walls, but in the inner portions which were so built as to make the accused criminally resposible. Seven upright posts supported each of the beams in the centre. There was something wrong that the beams wanted additional support in the centre. Half the weight of the building fell upon the beams in the centre; and there was nothing to support them at the sides; and the result was what might have been expected; that is, that the walls of the building would be the first to fall outward, and that was exactly what happened on the night of the 17th December. The consequence was that the surrounding properties were more or less damaged by the walls of the accused's house falling out upon them. The question for the consideration of the jury was whether the accused could have been able to foresee what had taken place. Had he possessed ~~the most elementary~~ knowledge of building, he must have seen the defect and the danger. If he did not possess such knowledge, he was guilty in not employing some one who did. He was thus guilty in either case. There was another circumstance against him, that he built with extremely poor materials, and upon an extremely weak frame-work. The materials as well as the timber were of a very poor kind. There was no upright post more than 7 by 6 inches, although it had to bear an immense weight, over 20 tons—not strong enough to bear half the superincumbent weight. The timber posts gradually decreased in dimensions in the upper stories. The jury might possibly think that the house had been built upon foundations. The criminal knowledge of the accused, said the learned counsel, consisted in this, that the centre posts were put upon no foundations. A hole was made merely into loose material; a stone was placed upon it; chunam laid; and then the posts were put up. One of the posts was not put up even in this loose way; it was without any foundation at all. The accused must have known this, and herein consisted his criminal responsibility. On the 17th December the house came down without any warning; and not one brick, not one stone, was left standing upon another. It fell not internally, but fell outwardly. The experts would tell the jury that the primary defect in the building was the want of foundations for the upright posts. A suggestion was made in the Police Court that some excavation work was going on in the street, which might have weakened the walls of the building, and thus caused its fall. The jury would find that was not the case, and could not have been, because the external wall was standing as it was before. There was another circumstance which the jury might think was a material one. In building the house, the accused did not do what he must have known he was bound to do, namely, to send a notice to the Municipality and get the required sanction for building. It was his duty, under sections 165 and 167 of the old Act, to send a notice to the Municipality in November 1887. Instead of doing so, he sent a notice in January 1888, when the house was nearly half built, and therefore, when the municipal inspector went there, he had to inspect a house half built. There was another circumstance to which the learned counsel would draw the jury's attention. At the time the house fell down, it was not the accused's property. In March 1888 he had mortgaged it for Rs. 6,000. That mortgagee was paid off, and another mortgagee was substituted in his place; and in May 1890, as the accused could not redeem the property, it was sold to one Waghjee Coorjee. Now the learned submitted counsel, subject to his lordship's direction, that made no difference in the criminal liability of the accused himself. He was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, whether or not he was the owner at the time the house fell down. In the first instance, he did the act, the making of the holes, the placing of the posts, &c. If he did not do it with his own hands, it was done under his directions. He superintended the work that was done. It was not necessary for the jury to determine that, when he built the house, he actually contemplated that it would fall down on a certain day; and it was sufficient to say that he knew it would occur: that, built in the way it was built, it was extremely likely that it would not stand a long time. It was an act that required a considerable amount of technical knowledge; and if the accused built without that technical knowledge, he was guilty of want of ordinary care. For that he was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There was only slight difference between this offence and the minor offence of doing a rash and negligent act. It was the very same act; and the latter was an act only more remote, more contingent, and more fortuitous than the former. As regarded the criminal liability, the learned counsel said the accused was as liable as before even although the house belonged at present to Waghjee Coorji. It made no difference in the liability of the accused that Waghjee Coorjee bought the house without proper enquiry or inspection. When the accused built the house, he must have contemplated that it would be occupied as a human dwelling, that it would some day fall down, and that it would cause a loss of life. A criminal liability could not be transferred although a civil one might be in certain code cases.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, which has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, at present personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner in connection with Census operations, said among other things: When he went to the premises on the 17th December, he saw that the stone-slabbing had subsided. The centre line of slabs had sunk the whole way from north to south to the extent of about two feet. Under one of the upright posts there was absolutely no foundation, and the bed-stone of the post had been placed on loose earth-filling. There was a slab immediately under the post. At the east and west posts there was no "dhogra" or stone-bed. There was a paved gully on the north-east and west of the house: but there was no deep excavation all round. Sewer pipes had been put in the gully an inch or too deep in some parts; but the major portion of the pipes stood above the level of the gully, and in the north-east corner they were flush with the gully. Some of the pipes might have been about half an inch above, and, half an inch below the gully-paving. The plumber who laid the pipes had never been arrested or charged.

At the rising of the court for luncheon, Mr. Cornforth, the foreman of the jury, suggested, for the convenience of the jurors, who had mail work to attend to, an adjournment of the trial, at the close of the day, until Monday morning.

Both the learned counsels had no objection.

His lordship said the idea had struck him also, and he would see what could be done to meet the wishes of the jury.

Further evidence for the prosecution was adduced during the afternoon. To-morrow being mail day, the trial was, for the convenience of the special jury, adjourned until Monday.

The Sessions were adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day, when other cases will be tried before his lordship and a common jury.

"POOR WHITES" IN INDIA AND AT HOME.

A PAPER entitled "Philanthropy" was read by Mrs' Gostling at the meeting of the Bombay Fabein Society, held at Mr. Gostling's residence, Camballa Hill. Mr. Gostling presided. He spoke on the necessity of realising the need of paying those who produce our wealth, fair and proper wages, for, unless this was done, we would only be cutting off our consumers of produce, and, if we cut off the consumers, what would become of the capitalist?

Mrs. Gostling read a paper, in the course of which, after referring to General "Booths' book she said:—The annual increase of wealth Mr. Gladstone puts down to two hundred millions, but all that London philanthropy can extract from it is £4,000,000. Philanthropic energy in London, as here, is confined to a comparatively few. "The subscription list of the many charities show us the same name over and over again, and also show the conspicuous absence of a multitude of names representing fabulous amounts of irresponsible wealth, and, finally an army of humble and unknown names on whom the great burden of charity is resting;" and as this is so, we can see how useless it is trust to philanthropy to remove the evil of poverty and degradation. It is pretty evident that millionaires are not of much use to society, and that they are not needed either to carry out any great schemes, such as railways or waterworks. After instancing some piteous cases of poverty, the lecturer went on to say that in this city of Bombay, only last week the case of a man, his wife, and four children was brought to her notice. He was a guard on the railway up-country, but had been discharged with others during the slack season, and came to Bombay in October to seek work, but has been unable up to this time to get any. They are in utter poverty. If the man takes to drink or suicide, what wonder? The Archdeacon of Calcutta, at the Diocesan Conference, deprecated the system which obtains on railways, and with many other employers of labour, of periodically reducing establishments. He could not help thinking that this was done in the most arbitrary way, and was most discouraging to the workers. Mrs. Gostling thought it would have to be admitted that "thrift" without employment is rather a difficult thing, and continued: What I would emphatically urge on every one who has any philanthropic tendencies, is the imperative need, in the first place, for land for the people. The only way we can prevent pauperism and give our children a fair start and an equal chance, is to insist on the doctrine that no man should be permitted to hold land which he does not want to use, and compel others who want to use it to pay a high price for the privilege. In the second place, I urge free education for all, not forgetting technical, education. We should also turn our attention to the reason of the congestion of towns and the population of rural districts; to the usury question; and to such simple questions as why we are able to buy our matches so cheaply. It is into channels of this description that our practical philanthropic tendencies should run, and we should pay no heed to fallacious statements that the cruel selfish struggle for existence is the only law of nature, and results in the survial of the fittest. It is not the only law of the animal world, but on the contrary, "the highest animals of their order—such as ants among insects—are those that help each other."

THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

THE following is the full text of the Free Coinage Bill which it is proposed to proceed with in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 12th instant:—

To provide against the contraction of the currency and for other purposes it is enacted:—

(1) That from and after the date of the passage of the Act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and that the same may be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, the said coins to be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint in the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit, without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of a less value than $100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

(2) That the provision of Section III. of the Act to authorize the coinage of standard silver in dollars and restore its legal tender character, which became law on February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this Act provided for.

(3) That the certificates provided for in the second section of this Act, and all silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be of denominations of not less than $1 or more than $100, such certificates to be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of the Act of the 14th of July, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month shall be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

(4) That the certificates provided for in this Act, and all silver and gold certificates already issued, shall be receiveable for all taxes due to the United States of every description, and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

(5) The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option of receiving coin or its equivalent in certificates provided for in this Act, such bullion to be subsequently coined.

(6) That upon the passage of this Act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of the national banks for deposits to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for a like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of the said banks which may come into his possession, subject to redemption; and upon a certificate from the Controller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and destroyed, and that no new notes will be issued in their place, the reimbursement of this amount will be made to the Treasurer under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe from the appropriation hereby created, to be known as the National Bank Notes Redemption Account. But the provisions of this Act shall not apply to deposits received under Section 3 of Act 20, of June, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported in the monthly public debt statement as "Debt of the United States bearing no interest."

The above is the full text of the Bill which was before the Senate, but the measure as passed only embodies the first five sections, the sixth section being omitted when put to the vote.

Holloway's Pills.—The ills of life are increased tenfold by the mode of life so many have to lead; most especially is this the case amongst the toilers in our factories and huge workshops of the manufacturing districts, whose digestions become impaired and nervous systems debilitated by the protracted confinement and enforced deprivation of healthy out-of-door exercise. The factory workers may almost be said to have diseases of their own, readily amenable, however, to treatment if not allowed to proceed unchecked. Holloway's Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, as they act surely but gently, regulating the secretions without weakening the nerves or interfering with the daily work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Imperial Light Service steamer Ceylon, Captain Channer, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE Scooner Gulianar, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Curfew, 1,216 tons, Captain R. Sangster, cleared yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE Russian warships Pamiat Azowa and Vladimir Manomach sailed yesterday evening for Tuticorin.

THE schooner Secundra, 98 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Delagoabay, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Umballa, 1,242 tons' Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain F Beard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 176 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons Captain J R P Alexander, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Captain Fletcher as cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain T L Burkill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,607 tons coals and Mr W Sydney Smith as cabin and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killic Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Juba, 134 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D'Lima, Mr Foster, Mr J de Rebello, Mr Rustomjee Shapurjee, Mr C Palmer, and 65 deck.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain A Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr J A Faulkes and Dr M Hannan, as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Walker, Mr F Sedey, Mrs Mockail and infant, and Mrs Bose. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Waverley	2022	Calvert	A	K Nixon & Co.
" Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
" Arab	272	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co.
" Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	F	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Clio	1779	Charles	H	F Muir & Co
" La Bourdonnais	127	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes.
" Warora	253	Maclachlan	P	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani .... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
" Bormida	1499	Gavags	4	Bozzoni.
" Thibet	1676	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
" Sultan	1775	Johnson	9	V Ebrahim.
" Assyria	959	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Gulianar (schr)	Nacoda	Damaun, Feb 3.
	Indrani (s)	Burkill	Cardiff, Jan 10.
5	Britannia (s)	Brown	Glasgow, Dec 31.
	Umballa (s)	Wilson	Rangoon, Jan 12.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool.
	Deccan (s)	Beard	Mauritius, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ceylon (s)	Channer	Colombo.
	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta.
	Juba (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	A. C. Hamedbux	Nacoda	Delagoabay.
	Curfew (s)	Sangster	Akyab.
	Russian man-of war Pamiat Azowia	Lamen	Tuticorin.
	Russian man-of war Vladimir Monomach	Danlossoff	Tuticorin.

The schooner Secundra, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Delagoabay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Britannia for Marseilles.
" Werneth, Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool,
" Deccan, for Jeddoh &c.
" Teheran for China &c.
" Schooner Gulianar, for Quillemane, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
1 Kut Sang s .... Young .... Hongkong, Jan 17.
Lindula s .... Allen .... Bombay, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1.—Steamer Palitana and ship Moy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Feb.
3 Clan Cameron s .... Gopalpore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 252 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 30 bales wool, G Bharmall; 525 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co; 119 bales cotton, K Luckmidass and Co.

FOR LONDON

Straits of Magellan s—9 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 9¼ cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 450 cwts myraibollams, David Sassoon and Co; 36 cwts ganja, R Zandenlall; 15 pots rosa oil, R G Hoosen; 3,999 cwts castorseed, E Ellias; 8½ cwts fishmaws and 25 cwts gum, N H Mowjee; 16 cwts fishmaws, M H Merally; 2,000 cwts bonemeal and 1 case ivory, Volkart Brothers; 315 cwts crushed bones, R Fazul; 268 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmundass and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—560 bales cotton, The Bombay Co: 1,092 cwts wheat and 1,693 cwts linseed, J. C. Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjivandas; 2,001 cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—780 cwts wheat and 3,315 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 10,045 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chelydra s—385 bales cotton and 199¼ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Chelydra s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—30 bales twist, Tod Durant and Co: 50 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.
Lawada s—257 bales cotton, B Hurdyal; 250 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 3 was 471, giving a death-rate of 24·49 per annum per thousand as against 22·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers; 2, small pox; 66, phthisis; 37, disease of the nervous system; 37, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 34, stillborn; 37, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 12; Brahmin, 16; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 230; Hindu outcaste, 35; Musalman, 126; Parsee, 19; Jew, 1; Native Christan, 11; Eurasian, 2; European, 8; Chinese, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 356 as against 313 the corresponding period of last year, and 318 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medecine dealers everywhere at 1s.0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·33	W	6	63·1	43·1	69	..	4·57	+2·73
Agra	30·155	N W	5	66·1	42·6	65	..	0·99	+0·20
Cawnpore	30·091	W N W	8	70·1	47·0	73	..	0·67	..
Allahabad	30·093	W N W	5	73·0	41·6	64	..	1·32	−0·13
Jhansi	30·136	N W	1	72·4	46·7	51	..	0·80	−0·04
Jacobabad	30·148	Calm	1	66·9	34·5	65	..	4·02	+3·72
Karachi	30·152	N E	7	74·6	50·1	50	..	7·10	+6·39
Ajmere	30·211	Calm	1	64·2	39·9	67	..	1·88	+1·36
Deesa	30·128	N E	10	76·1	45·5	29	..	0·61	+0·32
Rajkote	30·127	E N E	6	77·9	49·0	50	..	0·68	+0·19
Neemuch	30·171	N W	2	63·8	40·5	28	..	2·85	+2·41
Indore	30·162	Calm	1	71·1	40·2	34	..	0·03	−0·77
Saugor	30·137	S E	4	72·4	44·9	62	..	0·41	−1·30
Jubbulpur	30·131	N E	2	74·5	43·4	49	..	0·60	−1·28
Hoshangabad	30·115	E	3	77·3	45·7	53	..	0·69	−1·39
Khandwa	30·102	N E	2	79·2	45·1	30	..	[illegible]	+0·35
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	30·051	N N W	4	83·2	52·3	33	..	[illegible]	+4·45
Amraoti	30·048	E N E	6	84·8	54·9	21	..	[illegible]	+4·47
Akola	30·065	N	4	84·5	46·2	38	..	[illegible]	..
Surat	30·056	N W	F	82·5	53·6	51	..	0·04	−0·21
Malegaon	30·099	W N W	4	81·4	43·9	40	..	1·04	−0·43
Bombay	30·019	N E	15	79·6	61·9	34	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	30·100	Calm	5	87·5	49·0	38	..	5·40	+3·74
Sholapore	30·051	W N W	5	90·7	56·1	26	..	8·28	+6·48
Ratnagiri	29·977	N E	8	81·2	62·2	63	..	1·38	+0·44
Belgaum	29·998	N N E	2	86·3	56·4	25	..	5·28	+3·28
Goa	29·933	N N E	8	78·0	70·0	81	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·946	N E	3	83·2	62·5	83	..	2·30	−0·85
Mangalore	29·948	N N E	3	[illegible]	67·9	90	..	1·31	−2·38
Calicut	29·940	E N E	9	87·3	75·1	85	..	4·15	−3·29
Cochin	29·950	E	M	86·8	72·6	77	..	6·52	−3·42
Bangalore	29·999	N E	1	81·7	56·9	64	..	9·93	+5·31
Secunderabad	30·005	N W	3	91·2	58·1	59	..	2·26	+0·17
Masulipatam	29·963	Calm	2	87·1	60·6	86	..	11·39	+3·11
Bellary	29·987	Calm	1	91·5	59·0	30	..	4·81	+2·40
Cuddapah	29·975	N E		93·6	59·3	65	..	3·21	−3·69
Madras	29·965	N	7	85·2	68·7	88	..	5·26	−19·22
Coimbatore	29·971	N N E	1	85·8	59·8	73	..	1·31	−4·64
Trichinopoly	29·951	N E	3	90·0	68·4	79	..	5·33	−5·90
Negapatam	29·918	N W	3	83·4	69·7	86	..	16·6	−16·12
Colombo (4th.)	29·918	E N E	8	87·5	73·5	72	..	20·59	−2·84

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few unimportant local falls, pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been most rapid at Ajmere, rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and locally at Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Neemuch, brisk in Sind, Gujarat, Berar and at Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and generally moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Neemuch and lowest on the Malabar and Coromandel Coast. Baric gradients are moderate in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast between Karwar and Rajkot. The barometer reads above the normal average in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, and generally below it over the rest of the country. Winds are north-westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and also at Neemuch, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and generally north-easterly over the rest of the country. Wind force has been fresh at Cawnpore, Deesa, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Calicut and moderate or light in other places. Wind velocity this morning was 10 miles per hour at Deesa and 8 miles at Bombay. The maximum temperature is below the average over nearly the whole country. The highest maximum was 94° at Cuddapah. Except at Madras, Cochin and Trichinopoly, the night temperature is below the mean of the season everywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (34°). Humidity changes are generally small and irregular and the sky is clear everywhere except at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, where it is partially cloudy. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Porbandar are moderate, and moderate winds are probable. Over the rest of the country fair weather conditions generally prevail.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th February, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	70·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	59·5
Dew Point	51·8
Relative humidity of Air	·528
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	59·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	311

* From midnight to midnight.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 6.—Prize-giving, Cathedral Schools, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
6.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Gymkhana Races Ordinaries.
6.—Salvation Army at Novelty Theatre.
6.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
6.—Marryatt Lawn-Tennis Cup.
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
7.—Cercle Literaire, Annual Soiree in Framji Cawasji Institute.
7.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens.
7.—Evening Party to Colonel Wilson, Girgaum.
7.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
7.—Marryatt Lawn-Tennis Cup Competition closes.
7.—First Criminal Sessions.
7.—Departure of Mr. W. E. Hart per mail Steamer.
8.—Volunteer Church Parade,
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
9.—Municipal Corporation.
9.—B. V. A. Camp.
9.—First Criminal Sessions,
9.—B. V. R. A. Camp, Coorla.
9.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
10.—An Afternoon Concert, Town Hall.
10.—First Criminal Sessions.
10.—B. V. A. Camp.
10.—B. V. R. A. Camp, Coorla.
10.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
11.—Meeting of Committee, Homeless Leper Fund.
11.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana
11.—B. V. A. Camp.
11.—B. V. R. A. Camp, Coorla, closes.
11.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
11.—First Criminal Sessions.
12.—Municipal Corporation.
12.—B. V. A. Camp.
12.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
13.—B. V. A. Camp.
13.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
14.—Prize Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
14.—Volunteer Brigade Parade, Esplanade.
14.—B. V. A. Camp closes.
14.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
16.—Municipal Corporation.
17.—Opening of Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory and Awabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
19.—Municipal Corporation.
19.—H. E. Lady Harris, "At Home," Parel, 4-30 p.m.
20.—Evening Concert in aid of European General Hospital, Town Hall.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
20.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
23.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
24.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
24.—Bombay Races.
25.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
26.—Census Operations.
26.—Municipal Corporation.
26.—Bombay Races.
27.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
28.—Annual General Meeting of the Western India Turf Club.
28.—Bombay Races.
28.—Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
7.—Bombay Light Horse Cross Country Races at Santa Cruz.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
10.—Distribution of Prizes to the Pupils of the Alexandra Institution, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Kakhibhoy Puddumsey.

3 cases containing 25 hanging kerosine lamps.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 English built self-driving park phaeton on elliptic spring by Kesterton.
1 Europe built landau in good order, suitable for single or pair.

The property of Major H. O. B. Owen, R.A.—
1 chesnut C. B. mare, 15-1, aged, passed R. A. charger quiet, steady, carries a lady, goes well in harness.
1 bay water gelding, 15-1½, aged, passed R.A., charger, quiet, carries a lady.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 9th February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Parbhooram Jeewanram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Essa Hajee Essack, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Khoja Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie (now sub-district of Bombay), and containing by admeasurement three hundred and nineteen and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the vacant ground belonging to Shaik Moolmy Shaik, on or towards the east by the Khoja Street, on or towards the south by the property of Morojee Madhowji, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the properties of Rustomjee Ruttonjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Dewchund Mooljee, and Dhunjee Aspanniarjee, respectively, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdoolbhai Lallji, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 309 and 3535, and Collector's new Nos. 7011 and 9515, old Survey Nos. [illegible] and 895, and new Survey No. 1317, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, Ward No. 7,295, Street Nos. 174, 175, 180 and 182, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Essa Haji Essack.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) a pair of well bred handsome grey Waler Mares, well matched, and go very well together, a single seated English built office brougham by Thrupp and Maberley, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m.
N.B.—The property of another gentleman—
1 second-hand brougham in good order by "Silk and Son.
1 Stylish neat phaeton suitable for one or a pair of horses.
1 Handsome grey C. B. Mare, quiet in saddle and harness believed to be sound.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Premjee Dewcuran and Valabhjee Pragji—
About 34 bales of grey dhooties and saries from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.
On account and risk of Jootha Harjeewan—
About 10 bales of grey dhooties from 5 to 11 yards and of different sizes and borders.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 6, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6[illegible], Byculla, next to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' establishment, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by the Great Union Co., New York, handsome Church organ by Mason and Hamlin, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, English-built open carriage, first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, Hink's hanging and table lamps, firstrate oil paintings, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Rev. E. S. HUME.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CLERK ROAD, LEADING FROM JACOB CIRCLE TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 4p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor Meya Moosa Aba, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.* :—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the newly built chawl or building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Clerk Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by another portion of the land in the possession of Mohunaji Nilliji, on the north by the property of Mohunaji Nillaji and Yenkoo Moosaji, and on the south by the Clerk Road.

The building is pucka built, and is open on all sides, and yields a monthly rental of Rs. 90 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases white scars.
5 „ „ shirtings.
2 „ superfine coloured cloth.
3 „ fancy prints.
2 „ white and coloured lenos.
3 „ „ jacconets.
200 barrels cement.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Goolam Hoosein—
1571—17—1 case gilt mouldings.
On account and at the risk of Essoofally Ebramjee—
159—1 8—1 case China toys.
On account and the risk of Joseph Hajee Geega—
1 case buttons.
On account of the concerned, ex s s Clan Maclean—
5 octaves about 70 gallons blended whiskey.
On account and at the risk of Puddumsey Hurry—
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Joonus Haji Tyeb ex s s Itolia—
6 wrought iron safes, 20 to 30 inches.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham, in good order
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 light and strong serviceable victoria.
1 strong and light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF Machinery and Plant of a Flour Mill at Chikulwady, near Grant Road.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady, in the bungalow of Thucker Damoder Calliaujee, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Leeladhur Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Collett and Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the machinery and plant of the flour mill, formerly known as "Collet's Flour Mill," consisting of
1 wheat drawing machine.
1 flour and separating reel.
1 middling purifier.
2 patent roller mills, No. 21.
2 smooth roller mills, No. 17.
2 centrifugal sifting machines.
1 wheat washing and damping machine conveyors.
6 elevators.
1 portable engine and boiler, complete by Rubey & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance shall be paid and the machinerys removed within a week after sale.

The property will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a handsome strong built light landau, a pair of handsome powerful bay Arab horses going in single and double harness, English-made plated mounted double harness, a nearly new light dog-cart by Stephens, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, 15-2, goes both in saddle and harness, single plated harness, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles by Dunnett, first-rate hand sewing machine, a first-rate gentleman's writing table with drawers, cabinet and shelves, very rich old Satsuma, China flower jars and flower vases, real bronze flower vases, superior oil-paintings, real Persian and velvet carpets, Agra jail made lacing carpet, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light wind proof table and hanging lamps, first rate large size travelling tiffin basket complete, &c., the property of Colonel H. COLLINGWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 6, 1891.

A LECTURE READ BY
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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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No 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT RIPON ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1891 at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima, Natha Ookha, Dhunna Lalla, Ajba Khooshal, Goolba Doongra, Khooba Deepa and Luckma Culla, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Davideen Madarilal and Ramdyal Anundidin, the mortgagors, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 31st October, 1888, and deeds of further charge, dated 31st Dec., 1888, 31st Jan. 1889, 1st March, 1889, and 31st August, 1889, respectively, the following :—Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at the Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 176 square yards, equivalent to five kathees and 11 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 254, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 269, and new Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded on the north by the Fazandar's public road for the use of lessees and their tenants, 24 feet wide, on the east by the Fazandari vacant land, on the west by the Fazandari vacant land, and on the south by the Municipality land recently sold, and secondly, all that piece of leasehold land, situate at the Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 175 square yards, equivalent to 5[illegible] kathees and 1¾ square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 254, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 269, and new Survey No. 13553, and bounded on the north by the public passage of the Fazandari for the use of the tenants, on the east by the Fazandaree vacant land, on the west by the property of lessees, and on the south by the property (vacant land) of Fazandari. The said pieces of land with the messuage, tenements duly completed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th February 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

YESTERDAY'S London financial quotations show little change from those wired through Reuter on the previous evening, Consols having remained at 97⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan at 109½; while the market rates of discount were unaltered at Tuesday's enhanced quotations. Rupee Securities, however, were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £78⅝, for Fours, and £80⅞ for 4½ per cents; although Silver was unchanged, at 46⅛d. per oz.; and the New York quotation comes ⅛ cent. higher, at 102¼ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations also show no change.

At the Biddings for 40 lakhs of Council Bills in London yesterday, 31¾ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 7½ lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 5 13-16d., and an extra lakh on Bombay, and ½ lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 15-16d.; besides a lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 5⅞d.; the rate obtained for the regular allotments showing a decline of 7-16d. from the regular rate on the previous Wednesday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5½d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, Surats easier, and Arrivals dull, with Sales only 6,000 bales, including 500 Surats, Mid-American was still 5d. per lb. and all other spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, at 4 19-32d. for February deliveries, and 5⅛d. for June-July. The total day's Imports were 14,000 b Manchester Market was quiet.

There was still no change in New York rates for Cotton yesterday, 9¼ cents being still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 9·21 cents for May Futures. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, and a comparison of the figures of this and the preceding two years gives the following results :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	21,000	20,000	16,000
Four days' do. ...	113,000	100,000	80,000
Since 1st Sept. 90	5,332,000	5,031,000	4,526,000

Business in the staple was fully active in our local market to-day, 5,625 bales having changed hands, of which the Mills took 3,950 bales, consisting of 1,350 bales for Julgaum, at Rs. 168¼-72¼; 1,450 Oojein and Ginned at Rs. 150-84; 700 Indore, Ginned, at Rs. 184-6; 300 Cutch, at Rs. 153¼-54; and 150 Nugger at Rs. 177; the reported purchases for export having been 1,100 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 147-65, 200 Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 185; and 75 Broach Ginned, at Rs. 208; European buyers having also contracted for 300 bales of Bombay pressed Dhollera, at Rs. 180 per candy. The market was quiet in tone throughout the day; but prices show no quotable change.

The telegraphic news from the Cotton districts to hand to-day is of the same tenor as that received at the beginning of the week, fine seasonable weather having continued to prevail all over the Cotton area. At Bellary the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening; but at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, they were still suffering slightly from cold winds. Cotton was arriving in small quantities in the Dhollera districts, the receipts at Bhownugger being 80 to 100 docras daily.

WHEAT is quiet in tone, and only a small business has been passing again to-day; but dealers have put up the price of *Pessy* half an anna per cwt., and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4-10-0 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ „ 4-9-0 „

SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent in a quiet market; and the price of *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt. other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,306	bales.
Wheat	23,510	cwt.
Linseed	7,001	„
Rapeseed	2,582	„
Gingelly	11,649	„
Poppy Seed	800	„
Groundnuts	6,485	„
Castor Seed	691	„

FREIGHTS are firm. Holders of tonnage for February-March shipment are again asking 1s. per ton more, and for later shipment an advanee of 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. from yesterday's final rates was quoted at opening this morning, and there has been no change in rates to speak of during the day, the following having been quoted at closing for ready business, while for future delivery the rates were 1s. 6d. for Bank demand for March; and for credits 1s. 6⅛d. for February, and ⅛d. higher per month for March and April. A fair amount of Bank paper was done at 1s. 5 15-16d. for February, 1s. 6d. for March, and 1s. 6 1-16d. for April for demand; and a few private Bills, at 1s. 6 ⅛d. for February, and 1s. 6¼d. for March, for three months' sight credits, were placed.

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5⅞ to 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5 13-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 6½d.	„
Francs	do.	...1.90½.	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th February 1891	Rs.	78,11,000
Silver received during the week	„	8,52,000
	Rs.	86,63,000
New coin paid during the week	„	26,02,000
	Rs.	60,61,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals...	„	16,94,000
	Rs.	77,55,000
Last week	„	89,50,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates have receded ⅛ to 3-16 in Fours from yesterday evening's quotations. Business has been done for the next settlement at 104⅞ and 15-16, and, for the April account, some 5 lakhs have been booked at 104 9-16 and ⅝. Closing quotations were 105⅛ for cash, 104¾ for the March account, and 104 9-16 for April; with 4½ per cents still called 107¼ to ½, nominal.

SHARES have been almost without movement; but the market generally has been steady at our quotations, the few changes in Mill scrip having been in favour of sellers.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Telegraphic communication with Ecuador and all places south of Ecuador cut off by failure of Cable Buenaventura, Santa Elena.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	5	... a. m.	9	38
Teheran	5	2	16 p. m.	...	33
Suez	5	2	20 p. m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 4th February, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	50	...	1
„ Madras	4	40	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—January 31, at Umballa, the wife of J H Cox, A V D, of a daughter.
JAMES—January 27, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major Montague James, Sind Horse, of a daughter.
RODWELL—January 29, at Allahabad, the wife of E H Rodwell, of a son.
TAYLER—January 30, at Asansol, the wife of J W Tayler, E I R, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRACEY—BERRILL—January 26, at All Saints Church, Rae Bareli, Hugh Kirkwood Gracey, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Alice, fourth daughter of Mr G F Berrill.
HOLLAND-PRYOR—MOIR—January 23, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev Oscar Watkins, Chaplain, Lieutenant Pomeroy Holland-Pryor, 3rd Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Holland-Pryor of North Park, Croydon, to Agnes St. John, second surviving daughter of Brigade-Surgeon W Moir, Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
SHRIVELL—DARTNALL—January 17, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev A N W Spens, Harry Daniel Shrivell, Ordnance Department, to Alice Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Dartnall, of West Malling, Kent.
WALKER—BRUCE—January 21, at Tokankala, Assam, by the Rev S Endle, Thomas J Walker, to Annie Jeanie Shepperd, eldest daughter of C P Bruce,

DEATH.

STEVENAGE—January 20, at Secunderabad, Deccan, from pneumonia, Esther, the beloved wife of Robert Stevenage, late of the North-Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

THE House of Commons have rejected, by a majority of thirty-two, the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Bill for removing the disqualification for the Lord Chancellorship and the Irish Viceroyalty which rests upon Roman Catholics. It was reported that the Government intended to treat this question as one upon which their followers might take their own course, and that Mr. Balfour, for one, was going to support the Bill. Mr. Smith, however, moved its rejection, and Government appear to have officially opposed the Bill. This may have been a mistake, but a greater mistake was to say what their reasons were if they had no better ones than Mr. Smith was able to put forward. They did not doubt the loyalty of the Roman Catholics, said the Leader of the House, but they felt that the Roman Catholics themselves did not desire to be freed from the disability which the law imposes upon them in respect of these two offices. The vote of the Catholic members upon the Bill will show how far that community is contented to rest under the imputation that there is a necessary incompatibility between Catholicism and loyal service to the Crown. No polite affirmation of confidence will get over the real meaning of a deliberate retention on the statute-book of a law of this kind. The law is distrustful, and it is also illogical. If the Liberals were to go into office to-morrow, it would bar the way to the Viceroyalty of Ireland of a statesman who for five years held the far more exacting and responsible post of Viceroy of India. Or if the Conservatives themselves desired to send the Duke of Norfolk to succeed the Earl of Zetland at Dublin Castle they would be met by a statute which Mr. Smith says the Roman Catholics do not object to, but which certainly prevents their nobility from serving the Crown in a particular post for which their wealth, character, and antecedents may qualify them. The inconsistency of the present restriction is even more marked in the case of the Lord Chancellorship. A Roman Catholic may, for anything that the law says to the contrary, be Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He may be installed at the War Office or the Admiralty; he may become Foreign Minister, and in that capacity may work the untold mischief that nervous people think that a statesman owing any kind of personal allegiance to the Pope would have it within his power to do. He may even become Prime Minister, wielding an influence which the most powerful Lord Chancellor could never exercise. Every office in the State is open to him save this, and to complete the inconsistency, the corresponding post in Ireland is free from the restriction, at least two Lord Chancellors of Ireland in living memory having been Roman Catholics. When Mr. Smith said that the Roman Catholics themselves do not wish the barrier to be removed, we suppose Sir Charles Russell was there, ready to say what he thought of a law which denies to him, with a foremost place at the English bar, the reward which went to Sir Hardinge Giffard before that most fortunate of lawyers had attained half as much fame. Mr. Justice Day, too, must wonder why his religion was not deemed a disqualification for a seat on the Special Commission, though it disqualifies him for the functions which a Lord Westbury was deemed fit to fulfil. Perhaps nowhere in the world does the anomaly seem greater than it does to us in India, where the complete absence of disabilities on account of religion is a fundamental principle of British policy. Even in the Native States the illogical intolerance of this survival of other days is rebuked by more than one example of a broader and more trustful policy. Where Mahomedan Princes rule through Hindu Ministers it must be a hardly comprehensible thing that in England religious disabilities are still imposed upon men whose loyalty is undisputed, and whose only disqualification is their faith. The only intelligible excuse that can be alleged for excluding Roman Catholics from the Lord Chancellorship is that the office carries with it a large amount of ecclesiastical patronage. As a matter of fact, little if any of the ecclesiastical patronage which the Lord Chancellor is supposed to exercise is exercised by him directly, and it would not be a difficult matter, in the event of a Roman Catholic being appointed to the Woolsack, to transfer that part of the Lord Chancellor's duties to the Lord Privy Seal, a Minister who seldom has much to do. The attitude which the Government have taken up on the question will be incomprehensible and disappointing to people who have credited Lord Salisbury and his friends with having taken in enough of the time-spirit to leave to anomalies of this sort no merit in their eyes. Lord Eldon seemed to be speaking in Mr. Smith's plea for the maintenance of distinctions for which as much and as little could be said as for the penal legislation against Roman Catholics of which they were the corollary. The wonder is that any set of politicians should have thought it worth while to fight for the maintenance of so insignificant and feeble a remnant of a tyranny which the justice and good sense of the nation swept away more than sixty years ago. The old system, such as it was, was formidable enough to be worth defending by those who thought that it deserved defence. But when the outworks and the citadel have been abandoned, was it worth while to cling to the solitary stone or two that remained to represent the old dismantled stronghold? Cetainly not for any advantage that the Government will gain in the constituencies. Whatever harm Mr. Gladstone may have done himself amongst the Puritanical faction north of the Tweed and amongst the less enlightened of the English Nonconformists, the Government, who have been glad to make use of the influence of the English Catholics in various ways, had nothing to gain by raising the "No Popery" banner, as Lord Salisbury did at Cambridge the other day, and the Government seem again to have done in this debate. The official appeal to the "Nonconformist conscience" in this matter will be unanswered, and people will wonder if, after all, new Conservatism has quite foresworn the errors of old Toryism.

THE opinion of people at a distance has been said to be equivalent to the voice of posterity, and it might under approved conditions, be helpful to us now and again to have the doings of Bombay Governments and Governors reported upon by an intelligent critic at Allahabad. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that the favourable estimate of Lord Harris which has been formed in this Presidency is in the main echoed by the *Pioneer*. "Dignified and reserved, we are told, yet courting the acquaintance of all well-informed persons, quick of apprehension and determined to judge for himself, but careful not to decide till he has heard both sides of a question, just and fair, but able to say 'No,' and to compel obedience with a word, methodical and very laborious, yet finding time to join heartily in manly sports, Lord Harris is the type of a good English Governor." This, as a general estimate of the character of the Governor and his work, will be readily subscribed to here—the more readily, perhaps, because something like it has already passed into current acceptance as the settled opinion of the Presidency regarding one whom it is still permissible to call its new Governor. The correctness of the estimate is the more remarkable inasmuch as it is accompanied with one or two observations in dispraise of Lord Harris's predecessor which only remind us that they no more know everything, even at Allahabad, than they are supposed to know "down in Judee." It is certainly a very far north-west view of the history of the lustrum which ended last April that power during that period was "centralized in the Governor's immediate entourage," and that opinions outside the Secretariat were not deemed worthy of attention—a view which, even if it were correct, could not by much stretching be reconciled with the subsequent charge against Lord Reay that he unfortunately placed too much reliance upon "back-door tattle." People who go to Allahabad in order to learn what is of faith concerning Bombay affairs will wonder into whose hands it really was that the late Governor committed himself—those of the Secretariat, or of the back-door tattlers. Here, where we rely rather upon memory than imagination in these matters, everybody knows that the Secretaries to Government often wished that opinions outside the Secretariat had been less in favour in the highest quarters. If "tattle" was in demand in those days it was carried in in broad daylight, and through the front door, and the "Deputy-Governor" was an authority recognized everywhere, save in the Bombay Civil List. The influence of "his Superfluous Excellency"—to borrow the title which the Americans have conferred upon the Vice-President—was a factor in the Administration of which everyone here was well aware, though people at Allahabad, who have to watch Bombay affairs through a long telescope, can scarcely be expected to know much about that feature in the recent history of this Presidency. It does not much matter now, but as a sample of the Allahabad way of reciting Bombay history, it may be worth while to quote the *Pioneer's* observation that our University has lately fallen a prey to long winded oratory. A University which has just parted regretfully with a Vice-Chancellor who is not known to have once broken a dignified silence during his tenure of office has not suffered greatly from the *cacœthes loquendi*. Again, irrigation is said to have fallen into disgrace in the Presidency in late years. If the *Pioneer* would turn to its own files it would find that some time last April it was good enough to bestow high praise upon Lord Reay for this same irrigation policy. What with a Governor delivering himself over to the Secretariat and at the same time being the victim of back-door tattle; a University governed by a cultured William the Silent and at the same time being the victim of long-winded oratory; and branches of the administration yesterday pronounced to be a credit and to-day a disgrace, Allahabad's light upon Bombay affairs is a little confusing—as indeed we should expect it to be.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, one of the Directors of the Imperial British East African Company, after taking some time to consider the matter in all its bearings, has published a vigorous protest against the action taken by Vice-Admiral Fremantle in attacking and destroying Vitu at the end of October. While doing full justice to the gallantry and zeal of that gallant officer and those under his command, Sir Thomas points out that no reasonable exposition of the motive of the attack has been forthcoming, while the known facts show that the Sultan Fumo Bhakari was not the aggressor in the conflict which resulted in the death of Kuntzel and his companions. That potentate was quite prepared to accept the authority of either German or British Consuls, and to look to either of those functionaries for protection, but they made no sign and when Kuntzel came summing round law and order, the local authority had to depend itself as best it could. As the event proved, the Sultan's first intimation that he was a protegé was the punishment dealt out to him by the British Expedition for the capital offence of resisting the unjustifiable aggression of Kuntzel and his party, who presumed upon the fact that the Germans claimed to exercise a protectorate—a shadowy authority which had ceased to exist on the partition of East Africa between Great Britain and Germany. The unhappy Sultan fell between two stools, on either of which he would have been quite contented to take his seat if he had been asked to do so. Kuntzel had no official right whatever to set the local Chief's authority at defiance. Sir Thomas Buxton pronounces the so-called massacre to have been no more than justifiable homicide under the circumstances. The attack by her Majesty's forces without any preliminary inquiry he denounces as an act of gross injustice if aimed at the Sultan, while the destruction of life and houses at Vitu and villages on the coast was without any pretence of justification. As a director of the British East African Company he protests against these proceedings, inasmuch as they are calculated to diminish British influence along the Coast, where our strength has depended upon our reputation for justice and a fair and sympathetic treatment of Arabs and Natives. That source of strength has been destroyed, and an almost fatal blow has in the writer's opinion been struck at the prospect of usefulness which lay before the Company. Writing on January 7, he states that a period of unrest and violence has succeeded the confidence and trust which have been brought about by the conciliatory methods of Mr. George Mackenzie. In truth it is not easy to understand why so much eagerness was shown in sending a formidable naval expedition against the Sultan of Vitu, who had never been notified that he was under British "protection" and was quite within his right in repelling force by force when attacked by a filibuster. If the Sultan was a protected vassal it was the duty of the Protecting Power to protect him against Kuntzel.

ONE of the land-marks of currency history which figure in bi-metallist literature is the Act of Congress of 1873, which purported to consolidate and re-enact the then existing coinage laws, but which, through a designed but unsuspected omission, according to the bi-metallists, debased the silver dollar, and made it no longer possible to get silver freely accepted by the United States mint at the ratio of sixteen to one of gold. Mr. Moreton Frewen and his associates have never hesitated to call this a fraud and a conspiracy, and the former has just been given an opportunity, by a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, of setting forth the grounds for the bi-metallist account of the matter. This correspondent denounces as "a story too absurd to be believed" the oft-repeated statement that President Grant was tricked into giving his signature to a fraudulently mutilated bill. But there are no inherent improbabilities in a story which imputes sharp practices to people who are not above stuffing ballot boxes with forged voting papers as a preliminary to the opening of a poll, and there is the recent case of the McKinley Tariff Bill to show that it is quite possible for the President to sign a Bill which varies in an important particular from that passed by Congress. Here, however, the specific grounds for the allegation are so solid that there is no need to rely upon general presumptions of probability. Mr. Frewen is able to quote so high an authority as Mr. Del Mar, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in proof of the surreptitious nature of the proceedings by which the silver dollar was degraded from the status which it possessed previous to 1873. When Senator Jones, of Nevada, "silver man" though he is, made the charge three years afterwards, no one attempted to answer it. Besides this, there is evidence that President Grant himself admitted that the Act was a trick and a fraud. The marvel is that anyone should disbelieve the story on the ground of its inherent probability. An American "gold bug," who had so much to gain by having debts contracted in an alternative standard suddenly made payable in a single standard that had become enormously appreciated, would have ten thousand golden reasons for conspiring to bring about the degradation of the standard silver dollar, and an American politician would laugh at the idea that Congressmen who had anything to gain by tricking the President in this matter would be deterred from doing so by any misgivings as to whether it was quite the right thing.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE, who accompanies H. I. H. the Czarewitch to Ceylon and during the week's tour in that country, will return to England from Colombo as soon as his Imperial Highness takes his departure for the Farther East and Siberia.

IT is probable that the Czarewitch will visit Manila, the quaint out-of-the-way old fortified Spanish capital of the Philippine Islands, which has never been honoured by the presence of Imperial or Royal tourists.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor visited the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, and was much interested in the work being done by the boys, and made many enquiries regarding the Institution. His Excellency expressed a desire that the boy, Piarilal—whose melancholy history has recently been made public through his rescue by the Salvation Army—should be sent to the Institution, and an attempt made to educate him and teach him some useful trade. The boy Piarilal was received at the Institution in the course of the day.

MESSRS WILLIAM WATSON and Co. announce that they intend opening a branch of their shipping and passage agency at Karachi in March.

A MEETING of the undermentioned Faculties was held last night at Cowasjee Jehangier Hall, of the University, for the election of Deans and Syndics. The following were elected :—Faculty of Arts, the Hon. F. L. Latham as Dean for the ensuing year, the Rev. Mr. F. Dreckmann, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., Mr. D. N. Wadia, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang as Syndics. Faculty of Law the Hon. Mr. Justice C. F. Farran as Dean, and Mr. Shantaram Narayan and Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A. LL.B., as Syndics. Faculty of Civil Engineering, Dr. T. Cooke, C. I. E. as Dean, and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M. A., C.E., and Professor, S. Cooke, M. A., F. I. C., as Syndics. Faculty of Medicine, Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel as Dean Surgeon Major J. Arnott, and Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman as Syndics.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maha Rana, of Mysore, accompanied by Major Marton visited the Fine Art Exhibition yesterday, and bought two of Mr. Van Ruith's large paintings. "A Raja's stall Elephant" and "Santa Maria." He was very pleased with the Exhibition. Major Marton bought one of Mr. I. H. Deimes landscapes for Rs. 35.

The Government have given their sanction to a portion of the premises of the Army Clothing Department at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, being allotted to the Artillery Volunteers for the head-quarters of a second battery, which is to be formed for the Byculla, Parel, and Chinchpoogly district. The new battery will be formed forthwith, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in recruiting it to its full strength. Another announcement that has to be made in connection with the corps is that Lieutenant Sanders Slater has just passed the examination in tactics. Lieut. Slater is the first Volunteer Officer on this side of India who has presented himself for examination in this subject.

WE hear that Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Political Agent in Kathiawar, has taken ten weeks' leave.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. R. Woodrow on privilege leave, Mr. A. Stewart will do duty as Divisional Forest Officer of South Kanara and Mr. H. Murray, in North Kanara.

MR. H. R. C. JOHN, assistant engineer, first grade, has been allowed six months' furlough on medical certificate.

THE services of Mr. J. Milcocks, P. D., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. F. T. RICKARDS, B. B. and C. I. Railway has been granted four months' furlough.

MR. R. WOOLCOMBE, R. M. Railway, has been granted eighteen months' furlough.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN BEALE, S.C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda with first-class powers.

LIEUTENANT ERRINGTON, 1st Grenadiers, has been appointed first-class magistrate of Malegaon.

MR. R. B. STEWART, first-class magistrate of Ahmednagar, has been appointed magistrate in charge of the sub-division, comprising the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Nevasa, and Shevg aon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Sir Henry Loch and the Hon. Cecil Rhodes had a long conference with Lord Salisbury and Lord Knutsford.

REJECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Bill for permitting a Roman Catholic to become Lord High Chancellor or Viceroy of Ireland, urged the eligibility of Jews and Mahomedans to fill the same posts and said it was shameful to exclude Roman Catholics.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved the rejection of the Bill and said the loyalty of the Roman Catholics was undisputed, but that neither the Catholics themselves nor the public generally were desirous that they should occupy the posts in question.

The Bill on a division was rejected by a majority of thirty-two votes.

SHIPPING DISPUTES.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

A great struggle between the Federated Unions and the Shipping Federation has begun at Cardiff.

The former are blocking all the latter vessels, and also stopping work at the Bute Docks.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 5.

Great difficulty is being experienced in forming a Cabinet in place of the Crispi Cabinet.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

OTTAWA, FEB. 4.

The Canadian Government advocate reciprocity with America for natural products.

The Opposition, however, demand complete reciprocity.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 4.

The Treasury to-day purchased 478,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 102·6 to 102·75.

THE NORTHERN INDIA SALT AND REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

Mr. A. B. Patterson will succeed Mr. Carey as Commissioner, Northern India, Salt and Revenue, who retires from the post on the 7th of next month.

THE ANNUAL CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

The annual Civil Service Dinner, fixed for 11th instant will be held in Lucknow on the 13th.

CAPTAIN BLYTH.

Captain Blyth, Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, FEB. 5.

A large representative public meeting was held this evening to express regret at the mournful death of Mr. Bradlaugh. Most touching addresses were delivered, and the meeting resolved to send a condolatory telegram to Miss Bradlaugh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollerah	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. „	80⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	46⅛

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain John R. E. Pattisson, will sail to-day for England with 40 officers, 11 ladies, 17 officers' children, 1,115 European rank and file, 33 women, and 63 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs H M Burgess and daughter, Bengal E A
Surgeon-Major and Mrs W L Gubbins and two children, Bengal Medl Staff
Major H A D Curtis, Ms R A
Major A Keene, Bo R A
Captain J R Dick, Bengal A P D
Captain R E Boothby, Bengal R A
Qr-Mr and Mrs H H Bray, East Lanc
Surgeon J Maher, Bengal Medl Staff
Surgeon G M Dobson and child, Bengal Medl Staff
Surgeon J F Bateson, Bo Medl Staff
Surgeon J F McMillan, Bo Medl Staff
Surgeon H G Hathaway, Ms Medl Staff
Surgeon G C Wood, Bengal Medl Staff
Captain F Amber, Lanc Fuslrs
Captain W H Ellis, Surrey
Captain P H Saulez, Bo Staff Corps
Captain J S Eggington, Ben-R Sussex
Captain G S Duffus, Bengal R A
Lieut E M Woodhouse, Bengal Rifle Brigade
Lieut S H Pelly, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut A A Jones, Ms Staff Corps
Lieut A E Hatch, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut G J Dickson, Wiltshire Regt
Vety Surg and Mrs C E Nuthall and two children, A V D
Vety Surg G C O Fowler, A V D
Lieut W B Wallace, Suffolk
Lieut C A Edwards, Bengal Staff Corps
Lieut W H W Perrott, Bo R A
Lieut R Fitzmaurice, Bengal R H A
Lieut C C D Morice, Bengal R E
Lieut A C Herbert, Warwick
Lieut C J Windham, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs H G Brown and Infant, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut G A Dall, Bengal Staff Corps
Lieut F S E Boothby, Lincoln
Lieut and Mrs A Algar and children, M W D
Lieut L J N Briscoe, Ms 11th Hussars
2nd Lt Hon B Wilbraham Rifle Brigade
2nd Lt Hon E A Swinhoe, 3rd Drangds
Lieut R A Chambers, North Fuslrs
Wife of Lieut Stokes Roberts and two children, Ms R E
Wife of Vety Surgn Crow and child, Bengal A V D
Wife of Captain G A Bochmer and two children, East Surrey
Wife of Capt E T Taylor, Ms Cheshire

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. C. J. WINDHAM, R.M.L.I., has been granted a year's leave, on medical certificate.

MAJOR C. W. A. SEALY, S. C., has been allowed fourteen months' furlough to Europe.

SURGEON G. S. THOMSON, I. M. S., has been grante six months' leave, on medical certificate.

MAJOR O. M. CREAGH, V.C., and Captain R. W. Preston has been granted a year's leave out of India.

THE following officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Major H. P. Ternan, Captain R. Williams, A. P. A. Elphinstone, J. M. Stewart, and P. St. L. Wood, S.C.

THE following officers, having completed eleven years' service, of which four has been in the staff corps, have been promoted Captains:—Lieutenants H. Welman, R Errington, R. Wapshare, E. R. Hartigan, and M. T. Shewen.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

BEFORE proceeding any further with our review of the works of local artists, a little space may be devoted to the notice of some of the more prominent exhibits sent in by contributors from Europe. Ever since the Bombay Art Society came into existence, it has been the desire of the committee to encourage artists in Europe to send pictures to Bombay. It will be admitted that the works of professional artists of recognised ability add to the attractiveness of the exhibition by lending variety to it with the diversity of the subjects they choose to depict on canvas or in water-colour; for here in Bombay the works of local artists present a great sameness, as they are in most cases Indian scenery and illustrations of Indian character. This reference to local art is made in no carping spirit, for there are many charming views to transfer to canvas around Bombay and at the favourite hill stations, as Mr. Justice Birdwood pointed out in his address at the opening of the exhibition on Tuesday, and in the study of native character; but the contributions of those who may be termed foreign artists, who have attained prominent positions in their profession, not only lend additional interest to the display, and help to raise its standard as an exhibition of fine art, but afford subject for study to our amateurs, which should be to them valuable lessons in their pursuits as artists. This year the endeavours of the committee have met with fair success. Still, strenuous as they may work in this direction, it is impossible for them to succeed, unless they are supported by the patronage of the public, for it stands to reason that artists will not incur the risk and expense of sending their pictures so far, unless they receive, if not a guarantee, at least some hope that their pictures will bring them some profit, in other words, will be sold. They want something more than the mere admiration of visitors to the exhibition, or the questionable compliment of being copied by some of our amateurs, who, many of them—judging from several of the pictures now on the walls of the Secretariat—prefer that to studying nature for themselves. The Art Union is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. There are many of limited means who, could they afford it, would find delight in becoming possessors of some of those finer specimens of art now put up for sale in the Secretariat, and willingly purchase a few tickets for the chance of securing one or more of those valuable pictures which the committee have purchased for prizes in the drawing. Should the Union succeed, and it lies in the hands of the public to make it so, additional encouragement, beyond the valuable prizes offered annually for competition, will be given to artists to send in high-class works.

Of the foreign artists who have contributed this year, Mr. H. Van Ruith takes a prominent place. As was stated at the conclusion of the first notice, there is a large collection either sent in direct by himself, or kindly lent by art patrons in Bombay who have become possessed of some of his paintings. In both oil and water there are landscapes, character and flower studies, displaying his great skill and versatility in handling the brush. No one could tire of looking at his figure paintings. Taking them in their order, the first to be noticed in Room I. is "Girl Paring Apples" (24). The pose of the figure and the expression of feature are treated as only a master of the art like Mr. Van Ruith, can depict them. There is a world of meaning in the beautiful blue eyes; and the whole stands out in relief against a back-ground that has been worked in with an eye to effective contrast. Even more pleasing to some minds may be the "Sorrento Girl" (34 B). It is truly an exquisite work. The posture, as the girl sits with a tambourine in her hand, the lovely flesh tints, the ravishing touch of red in her face, the soft dreamy look in her rich dark eyes, as her head is turned upon a graceful neck, attracted may be by the step of a lover, are all in the subtlest harmony, and full of delight and poetry. Quite equal to that is his "Italian Girl" (37), the fortunate possessor of which is the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest. The pose, as the girl stands on the stair, and the bright lovely face, are simply delicious. His "Hindoo Woman" (38) and "Study of a Girl" (39) require only to be seen to be also admired. Turning to his landscapes and more elaborate works, we find in Room III. a most interesting group, and one of the first to attract attention is the "Sunset at Bombay" (249). It is a dark sombre picture, but wonderfully effective, weird in colouring though it be. A group of palms stands out prominently in the foreground; but it is the sunset wherein the talent mainly lies. With wonderfully vivid effect the artist has portrayed a blood red sky partially hidden by a mass of heavy rolling clouds. It is impossible to deal with all the pictures that have come from Mr. Van Ruith's easel, but in direct contrast to the above may be mentioned "A Rajah's State Elephant" (260). It is an excellent example of his impressionist style of treating such subjects—the dusky Orientals that form the procession and standing in groups watching it pass being rendered with a wonderfully descriptive touch. "Girgaum Road" (254), lent by Mr. J. M. Houliston, is another of the same. Among others he shows some charming Italian scenes, and a daintily painted flower study in water-colour.

Another painter of note who shows a large collection, there being no fewer than fifteen samples of his skill on view, is Mr. Walter Paris. His are mostly Indian and Italian landscapes. "Amalfi" (6) and "On the Bay of Naples" (55), hung on the right and left walls of Room I. on entering, are, if not particularly attractive pictures to the casual observer, not having much colour in them to draw attention, pieces of nicely harmonised and cleverly shaded work. They are somewhat broad in treatment, and it would be difficult to recognise the same hand in his bits of Indian scenery, which are mostly small-water colours painted with a very fine brush. "Delhi" (94) and "The Khootub Minar" (109) are little gems of art. The lines are beautifully fine, the tints exquisite, and the buildings of red stone, the former with white marble-topped minarets, are thrown in beautiful contrast and relief against the bright blue cloudless sky. Another charming little picture is "The Taj Mahal, Agra" (98), which, small as it is, is unsurpassed by any of the others as outright clever work. Many attempts have we seen to depict this same scene, with varied success, mostly indifferent. It is a pretty, but a difficult subject to tackle; but Mr. Paris has made a picture of what many people only manage to make a daub of. No. 145 is another and quite as effective a view of the Taj. The "Entrance to the Kailas Caves, Ellora," (62), conveys a realistic idea of the curious sculpture work outside the Caves, and "Ellora" (106) is an even better view, but more masterful in treatment than either of those two latter is "Rock-cut Temple, Kailas, Ellora" (95)." A part of the cave is in semi-darkness, and yet the curious sculpture work is brought out with marvellous clearness, while a wonderfully picturesque effect is worked out by a bright stream of light falling from the entrance upon the background. "On the Quay, Venice" (146), is one of his best. It is of such very fine workmanship, that from a distance it might almost be taken for a photograph taken in colours by some extraordinary process. It is only on being closely looked at, it is discovered to be a pure water colour drawing.

Mr. J. H. Dearle is represented by four works, two in oil and two in water. In Room I we find a nice pair, namely, "Turf and Furze Cutters" (51 B), and "In the Wilds of Surrey" (57 B). The title of the former explains itself. In the fore-ground and middle distance we have a band of labourers at work, and overhead the sky is thickly covered with broken *cumuli*. Similar features characterise the other, only the scene is wilder and more bleak, and represents a heath-covered moor with a solitary cottage in the distance, and stormy clouds above. What the picture is remarkable for is its realism. There is motion in the passing clouds, and among the reeds and leaves of the trees, the whole suggesting a bracing breezy day. In oil he has another view of a Surrey Common (211B), painted in the same style as No. 57; but his most noteworthy picture is undoubtedly "Feeding the Ducks" (211C). Like the others it is a scene from the open country, and into the landscape he has introduced with an enlivening effect an old woman throwing grain to her ducks. But that is not the striking part of the picture, though it takes its title from that. Against a bright sky stands in the middle distance a cottage surrounded and overshadowed by dark green trees which produce a most telling effect. All four works are vigorous, but thoroughly artistic work.

Mr. Albert Pollock is a painter much after the same style as his fellow-artist before mentioned. He is a clever landscapist, paints with a bold brush, and is particularly successful in reproducing wild scenery under semi-stormy conditions. "Landscape" (4) is a sea view, having a wide stretch of rocky shore in the fore and middle ground, a streak of sea, enlivened by little snatches of white sail beyond, and cloudy sky above. No. 15 is another landscape of a different style, representing a marshy ground with cattle grazing and bleak mountain in the distance, but is painted under the same atmospheric conditions. Both are pictures of sterling worth.

G. Darasse is a student of a different branch of painting from Messrs. Dearle and Pollock. No one should—in fact it is hardly possible to—miss noticing his "Head of a Girl" (77), which is hung on the right of Room II. on entering. It is only a face; but it is a beautiful face, and is a sound piece of modelling. The truthfulness of the flesh tints give a warm glow to the features. The fine, dark eyes are cast downwards with a pensive look. "She speaks, yet says nothing," might describe the expression of the picture, for as one looks, he almost expects to see the lips open. Quite as life-like, though differently handled, is another "Head of a Girl" (87). Here the face is upturned and more in profile. The complexion is fairer, and the head is set as it were in a strong light, affording a strong contrast, and pleasing companion picture to the other.

Four portraits executed by Mr. Albert Frankle have been sent in for exhibition. "H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad" (157), lent by Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, is a life-like portrait in refined colour; and another capital likeness is that of "Sir Asman Jah" (152). "Colonel Marshall" (149), lent by Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas, is a very frank and trenchant portrait. But Mr. Frankle's work is not all of equal merit. A portrait of H. E. Lord Harris in oil (208), also the property of Mr. Culliandas does not by any means flatter the original. The complexion is not that of Lord Harris at all; the features are boyish and devoid of expression. Much better and more striking portraits are the drawings copied from photographs by B. Ganpat (72 and 154), hanging at the opposite ends of Room II.

Returning now to our local artists; the first place belongs to Mr. J. Griffiths, vice-president of the Society, and Principal of the Bombay School of Art, this year is not represented by so many works as last, but he shows two charming little pictures in direct contrast to each other. Both are views from Matheran, one a water-colour, "The after-glow, Matheran" (63), and the other a sketch in oil, "View from Underwood—Moonlight" (253). The former which has been selected for one of the Art Union prizes is a little gem, and though hanging in the midst of many very good and much larger works cannot fail from its beauty to attract the eye. The foreground is in darkness, standing out in strong relief against the valley below which is bathed in a blood red light that is reflected from the after-glow upon the cloudless sky. The view from Underwood, though but an unfinished sketch, is also a masterpiece, and is a revelation in effective colouring.

Colonel Hutchinson exhibits some very good work. He is particularly strong in foregrounds, although he also manages to work in the detail in distance very well also. His "Sketch at Darjeeling" (25), is as peculiar as it is effective. It is strong and broad in treatment; the foreground is represented by clumps of dark trees, with mountains beyond standing against a still blue sky; and the effect lies in the contrast between the trees and the bright back-ground. Landscape (43) is a sweet little picture. Against a luminous sky the boughs of several fine groups of palms are clearly and beautifully outlined. The composition is altogether good. Somewhat similar is another "Landscape" (66). It is larger, and is only considered a sketch, but notwithstanding its breadth, it is crisp and beautiful in colour. A noteworthy feature is the sky, which is of wonderful luminosity and strength. No. 48 is a fairly executed piece of rocky scenery.

As usual, Mrs. H. W. Uloth has been successful in carrying off some of the best prizes. Two years in succession she has shown her skill in figure-painting by two charming pictures, which may be remembered by the titles of "Intruders," and "Missy Baba." This year she exhibits a sweetly expressed portrait of the same little girl, who figured prominently in those two works above referred to; but in regard to character painting, she exhibits something of a different class than she has tried before, and has succeeded so well, that with that picture we refer to, namely, "Mahratta Woman" (159), she has secured the Hon. J. Macpherson's prize for the best figure painting in oil. Independent of the careful drawing, the graceful pose, and expressiveness of the features, she has shown remarkable taste in one way. In depicting a native woman in her bright red costume, the picture often assumes a garishness it is difficult to avoid. But here, by a simple yet effective mode of lighting, by the casting of a not too great shade upon the figure, and by the working in of surroundings pleasant in colour, she has produced as good a picture as we have ever seen exhibited by her. "Yum Yum" (296), is not so successful. In fact, it does not look like Mrs. Uloth's work at all. She again shows her versatility this year with a large picture, entitled "Bombay Fruit" (308), for which she has been awarded two prizes, namely, the Society's silver medal, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's prize for the best fruit, flowers, or still life in oil. The drawing and colouring are almost without flaw.

Mr. J. Berriman Vears again comes forward with some of his moonlight scenes, which class of work is apparently his forte. But it is a question if his pictures are so successful as last year. In "Moonrise on the Creek" (89), he depicts the full moon striking on the water, through a rift in stormy looking clouds. The dark boats against the brightly illumined sea look effective in a way, but there is just too much light on the water to be natural. He is more successful in the handling of oils. "Near Mahim" (234), is indeed a good work. The rendering of the moonlight on the water is in this case realistically treated, but his best work is undoubtedly "Misty weather" (203). This is likewise a sea view depicted under a dark gray sky, with the faintest idea of the sun trying to struggle through. Upon the shore whereon the receding tide has left pools of water; groups of people are engaged unloading some boats. The theme of lighting is ingeniously carried out, and the composition as a whole leaves little to be desired.

Colonel Sartorius is represented by one large "Landscape" (209), which occupies a place of honour amongst the oil-paintings in Gallery III. It is a wild and picturesque mountain scene. A mountain torrent rushes down the rocky side, over boulders which break the water into spray. Heavy masses of dark *nimbi* as if torn with the wind, rolling overhead, and broken pines leaning over the torrent convey the idea of a storm just past. It is a wonderfully strong piece of colouring, the atmospheric effects are cleverly depicted, and there is a liquidity about the spray, all of which attest the touch of a skilful hand.

Miss Dora Starling has not apparently been devoting herself so much to art during the past year as she was in preparing for the two previous exhibitions. A sketch (162), reminds us very much of her "Home News" of a year ago. The mode of handling is quaint, and it may not be a style of art that all can admire, but it is clever to say the least of it. The colouring is subdued, but pleasantly harmonised, and altogether displays a refined taste. A pair of flower studies "Amaryllis" (235 and 307), are fair specimens of her skill, but somewhat behind, in artistic worth, her "Roses" of last year.

Mr. A. C. Lovett has sent in again an interesting series of military and character sketches, quite equal to "Some Humble Citizens," which drew so much attention last year. "My Household" (100) shows him at his best. It is a series of five sketches representing Butler, Malee, Durzee, Bobberchi, and Chupprassee. The figures are correctly modelled, and the facial expression on each countenance shows careful study of character. No. 108 is a similar sketch. His military pictures are likewise interesting reminiscences. The "Rear Guard Defending a Bridge" (99), is a spirited drawing; "Goorkhas" (107) is correct in outline and colour, and "The Colonel of the Regiment" (97)" and "Bombay Light Horse" (105), are worthy of more than a passing glance.

A HINDU VINDICATION OF SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—THE controversy that has arisen over the age of consent Bill and the bitterness with which it is being opposed in some parts of the country, make it indispensibly necessary for those, who have the good of the country really at heart, to speak out and give their support small or great to the Government of India in this matter. Not only do the Government deserve all support on account of the intrinsic worth of the provision they intend to pass, but they demand the sympathy and the gratitude of those in whose interests it is drafted. If there was any legal measure introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council solely in the behoof of the inhabitants of this country it is the bill under discussion, and I for one am really thankful to Lord Lansdowne for having put his hand to it. The Bill is not wanted by Government for any benefit to themselves. It does no good to our rulers, nor does it give Englishmen or our officials the least advantage. It is conceived in the purest of benevolent motives and it would be simply churlish on our part not to receive it in all thankfulness.

I am, however, constrained to say that the Hon'ble mover of the Bill did not put his arguments for the Bill on proper grounds. The religious argument, in such case is in my humble judgement quite irrelevant, and is only calculated to provoke useless and mischievous opposition. I do not look at the Bill as confirming what our religion or our customs enjoin. Whether our religion or customs agree with its provisions or not it is all the same to me, provided the Bill is calculated to benefit my countrymen. Sir, I take it that this Bill deals with a question of life and death to the natives of this country. We are already observing the rapid degeneration that is coming on over us on account of early marriages. That this has existed for some time is, I consider, no argument for its further continuance. The evil results of premature marriages are, I think, beyond dispute and they will increase in geometrical proportion as one generation succeeds another. If this evil is allowed to prevail in the country unchecked, I am afraid we, the upper castes, have not a long future before us. This evil practice is sapping our very existence and we are all bound to accept with joy any thing which will stop it.

Those who oppose this Bill do so on several grounds. Some there are who oppose it because they would oppose all change. There are others who oppose it on the ground that its provisions more or less conflict with Hindu religious law and usage; while a third section—who profess to be desirous of improvement—oppose the Bill on the ground that it imposes upon us reforms from outside. Although I have put the grounds of opposition distinctly from one another they often appear blended into each other. Now as regards the opposition of those who are against all change I do not think that it will carry any weight any where and requires no special answer. But the two latter sections base their opposition on rather more plausible grounds. The religious objection is made much of by a large section. This section includes some who have faith in the binding nature of our Shastras and many who themselves have no faith in the Shastra and who are every day of their life breaking some commandment or another of our religious books. I would not here enter upon the discussion as to whether there are texts in our Shastras enjoining the meeting of the husband and wife at a particular time, or even before. I quite concede the point for my present argument. But I think the existence of such texts does not take away from the Government the right to legislate for the benefit of its subjects. If our Government had regulated their legislative action by the rule that they are never to legislate in any matter however urgent, where legislation might conflict with a text either of Hindu or Mahommedan law, I am afraid we should have been much worse than what we now are in several particulars. These religious opponents flourish the Queen's Proclamation in the face of the Government and try to contend that legislation on such lines is illegal. But I must say that the Proclamation has never up to now been understood in that sense, and it has been a good thing that it has been so. The words of the Proclamation are clear, and by it the Government of India have reserved to them a right to legislate unhampered by the religious customs of the people. What the Proclamation enjoins is only that in "framing laws due regard be generally paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India." This surely does not mean that no legislation ought to be undertaken which might either directly or indirectly conflict with those customs &c. If the Proclamation meant what these opponents say it does, infanticide and numerous other evils could never have been abolished and the Government and the people would both have been hide-bound without any or the least chance of progress. Of course due regard is to be paid to our customs, but if they are cruel or unhuman, surely it requires no great exertion of logic to see that there is no obstacle put by the Proclamation in the way of Government putting them down. Coming then in this connection to the matter of the present Bill, what do we see? Conceding that our customs allow coming together before the age of 12, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our medical writers strongly censure such a custom. Nor is such a custom defended as a beneficial one by the opponents. On the other hand we can see that the prevalence of such a custom is extremely injurious to our physical well-being and to the welfare of our progeny. Can any sane man then say that the custom ought not to be put down because it has been our religion? At all events, surely those who never observe what their religions books enjoin, cannot fairly advance such an argument. I can quite understand the sincerely orthodox taking this position in—opposition. They are wrong but they are none the less sincere. But I cannot give that credit to those who shoot from behind religious texts for the time being, but who never consider these texts as binding upon them in their daily life. Next as regards those who allow that they are not bound by the Shastras, and who profess to be advocates of reform but whose sentiment revolts at the sight of the Government taking any steps in the matter, I must say that their position is still more untenable. They admit that they want reform. Why then should they block the way when reform is coming to them and what objection is there if our Government takes the step. It is mere idle cant to say that the Government is a foreign Government and ought not to put forth its hand to reform us. Foreign or not foreign we must now proceed on the understanding that the British Government is permanent over us, and cannot therefore be treated as quite a foreign Government. And the action of Government does not in the least come in the way of the action of these reformers. They have a wide field open to their exertions where Government can never put one step, and they should devote their energies in that direction. This class of oppositionists also takes their stand upon the principle that although they themselves would welcome Government action they cannot bear to see their countrymen forced into a reform against their will. This proposition is in my opinion unsound. It would lead to a legislative dead-lock so long as any single individual in the country remains in ignorance of or in opposition to any reform.

Then again some are heard to say that there are so very few cases in which these evil practices are followed that there is no necessity made out for the present Bill. Conceding, but not admitting what they say to be true, there is nothing in the objection. If the cases are very few the Bill will affect only a few, and therefore the vast majority need not be at all anxious. Then some others oppose the Bill as it would prevent marital relationships in cases of precocious maturity. They say that instead of the limit of 12, a particular physical condition should be made the limit. This objection is more plausible than the others, but not free from mischief. What guarantee is there that people will not by unnatural means bring on the physical condition in question. Indeed we know of such doings amongst us, and for government to put the limit here would be to encourage such malpractices. Moreover the limit would be a vague one and difficult to asertain in all cases.

I am only afraid that the noise that is being made in the country might perhaps induce Government to recede from the position they have now taken, and I should certainly consider it a misfortune if such a consummation should take place. A want of a sufficiently correct enunciation of the principles on which the present measure is based has given rise to several false issues which ought to be brushed away as soon as possible. I hope the Government of Lord Lansdowne will not allow itself to be led away from the path of duty, but will have the courage to press on fearless of senseless opposition in its righteous and benevolent purpose.—Yours, &c.

Feb. 4. DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

GENERAL BOOTH states that a sum of £90,000 has been raised, but that he requires £230,000. He promises before three years are over to present such an object lesson to the country as to command all the necessary capital.

THE new French loan of 869 million francs was subscribed sixteen times over. A sum of 210 million frances was subcribed in London. French journals of all shades of opinion declared that the enormous success of the loan proves the power and wealth of France. The issue prize was 92 f. 55 c., or 2 c. 50 f. below the closing price of the three per cents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, presiding.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS REVISED ESTIMATES.

Dr. Cowasjee, at the outset, proposed that instead of proceeding with the consideration of the budget estimates, priority be given to the consideration of the resolution of the Standing, Committee, dated 17th December last, as follows:—"That the report of the sub-committee, appointed to report on the revised estimates of the Tansa water-works, be approved and adopted; and that the same be forwarded as the report of the Standing Committee, to the Corporation, with a recommendation that the amended estimates be sanctioned at Rs. 1,47,00,000, and that application be made to the Government of India for sanction to the raising of the additional twenty-four lakhs of rupees required to cover the enhanced charges for the works." It was, no doubt, certain now, he said, that the works would be completed within the contract time, and it would be a thousand pities, he thought, were the works stopped for want of funds.

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Cowasjee next moved the adoption of the report by the Corporation, sanctioning the amended estimates at Rs. 1,47,00,000, as above, and also that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner be requested to consider and report to the Corporation on the most desirable means for raising additional funds required for the working fund and interest on the 24 lakhs as agreed to by the Corporation in their resolution, dated 10th December, 1885, agreeing to the Town Council's report on the question of providing for the cost of works.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded.

Dr. Blaney said this very large addition to the estimates had, no doubt, struck the Corporation with considerable surprise, but the question of the works had been very carefully gone into, and the magnitude of the work had been considered. It was the greatest work of the kind in all British India, and so they might not find so much reason for surprise that there was an addition to be made to the estimates. He thought the Corporation should consider all these excesses, and come to a clear understanding themselves, that the vote they gave would be a vote of which their consciences approved, and that they could meet the ratepayers of Bombay and say: "We have placed this additional burden upon you, but not without the fullest consideration of the subject upon which we have been called to vote." Dr. Blaney next proceeded to deal with the difficulties encountered in making the dam at Tansa. It had, he said, to be placed upon a strong foundation, to secure that no doubt could ever be evinced as to its security, and the engineer had to know that there was not the least leakage. And what had happened? He thought the people who had contributed to this dam should consider themselves very lucky at what had happened. The dam was of the extraordinary length of two miles, and in one part they had come across a basaltic formation, leaving interstics between which could not be trusted to by the engineer as forming a solid foundation. They had to go down 35 additional feet before they could get it, and that necessitated a base of 100 feet. It consequently required a great deal more masonry; and that was the reason of the extra cost on the dam. Therefore, instead of being surprised that they had had this additional cost, he thought it was a piece of good luck that such a difficulty was only met with in one place. In such a tremendous dam it might have been met with in many places. He thought, too, the contractors deserved every praise for their work. From first to last they had stuck to their work against great difficulties, difficulties arising from sickness, and short amount of labour. Not only that but they would execute their work long within the contract time, and thus they had their engineer's assurance that it was a work of undoubted stability. Regarding the duct; if the engineer had found it necessary to extend the tunnelling and reduce the duct works, he was justified in doing so. He thought those who had examined those parts of the works would be satisfied as to their magnificence and would probably willingly give the engineers credit for the completeness of the work. While he recommended the Corporation to vote this grant of 24 lakhs of rupees—voted with great reluctance, let them take consolation in the magnificence of the project. It was a project which would endure for generations, a living testimony to the courage, by public spirit, and the discernment of the Corporation of Bombay. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra said, although he had not been prepared to vote for this motion, he thought Dr. Blaney had shown it would be absolutely necessary to pass it. He for himself, certainly would vote for it, but with great reluctance. He would however, say this much, that he hoped this would be the last excess which would be sanctioned by the Corporation. (A Voice: "No.")

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he did not rise to offer any opposition to the proposition, because it did not come upon him as a surprise. He agreed with Dr. Blaney as to the magnificence of that most elaborate, most competent, and most stupendous engineering work that Bombay Presidency could boast of. This also would be the first time during the six years of his term of office in the Corporation he had seen any Municipal work completed within the contract time. Still he fancied this was not the last occasion on which they would find underestimate, for he would like to know if this Ghaut Cooper Reservoir had been covered by those 24 lakhs. If the Ghat Cooper Reservoir could be disposed of it would of course be a different matter; but he should like to draw the attention of the Corporation that they were asking sanction to expenditure based on estimates, in which they had gone very wide of the mark, and when that was so he thought it lamentable, that they should be put into such a sad plight. He concluded by averring that the excess was not 24 lakhs but 40 lakhs.

A vote being taken, the motion was agreed to unanimously.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES—NEW WORKS.

The budget estimates were now proceeded with.

Colonel Merewether moved that the expenditure on the new roads, Victoria Gardens, be passed at Rs. 12,500, the planting and turfing of new ground, Victoria Gardens, at Rs. 1,000, filling low ground, Rs. 1,818 and on Mr. Carstensen's house, Rs. 16,000.

Captain Walsh seconded, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Balchandra moved an amendment as follows:—(1.) That the new roads, Victoria Gardens, amounting to Rs. 12,550 be not passed. (2.) Planting and turfing of new ground, in Victoria Gardens, amounting to Rs. 1,000, be not passed. (3) Filling low ground, Victoria Gardens, and (4) Mr. Carstensen's house, at Rs. 16,000, be not passed.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that if they did not build the house they would have to pay Rs. 3,000 for repairs again, but if they build the house, they would save Rs. 3,000. He thought, seeing that the house was, according to the report of their own engineer, dilapidated, that the timbers were not only antique but rotten, and as anybody knew who had visited the house, it was absolutely uninhabitable, and insalubrious, it would be unwise for them to defer it for one or two years, and incur an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 each year, on patch work. Passing from the house to the question of the grounds, the laying out of the roads and of the land which had been acquired, it seemed to him it had been forgotton that it had been the intention when in purchasing that land to reclaim it, and make the road and save a large portion of the frontage of Connaught Road with a view to cover a considerable portion of the outsoil. If they deferred making the necessary roads, the lakhs which had been expended would be lying idle. It seemed to him to be wasteful deferring the making of the road. Besides the object of purchasing the land was to add to the interest and value and appearance of the gardens, and they had certainly not achieved that result when they had a waste and unreclaimed land, which for the time being was an eye-sore. Having made up their minds to improve the garden, and having invested a considerable sum of money on the land, there was no reason for deferring the work.

Mr. Duxbury was in favour of having the roads levelled, but he thought the building of Mr. Carstensen's house was a very different matter.

Mr. K. M. Shroff opposed the grant for several reasons, firstly, there was no very strong case made out for that expenditure, and, secondly, there were more urgent and more municipal works, which ought to be carried out for the sanitary preservation of the city, &c., and which ought to have attention before the expenditure of money upon what was only a matter of luxury. (Hear, hear.) There were municipal works and works; and if it were necessary that they should spend a lakh of rupees each year on new works then there were certainly more urgent and more important works which might be included in that budget instead of for this new work for which there was no absolute necessity.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Shroff had observed that they might proceed with the milch cattle shed and drainage work instead of spending this money on the Victoria Gardens, &c.; but while the latter came from the current revenue the stables and drainage schemes would require to be paid for out of loans.

A vote was then taken, when Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment was carried *in toto*.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MR. H. F. BRAYSON, District Deputy Collector of Karachi, has been appointed to act as city magistrate in addition to his own duties.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris gave a "Flower Dance," at Government House, Malabar Point, last evening, which was well attended, and some very pretty and artistically decorated costumes were worn.

BEFORE proceeding to the discussion of the budget estimates for 1891-92, at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, priority was asked for by Dr. Cowasjee Homusjee, on the ground of urgency to the consideration of resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 17th December last, as follows:—"That the report of the Sub-Committee, appointed to report on the revised estimates of the Tansa Water Works, be approved and adopted; and that the same be forwarded as the report of the Standing Committee to the Corporation, with a recommendatien that the amended estimates be sanctioned at Rs. 1,47,00,000, and that application be made to the Government of India for sanction to the raising of the additional twenty-four lakhs of rupees required to cover the enhanced charges for the works." This being agreed to Dr. Cowasjee next moved the adoption of the report by the Corporation sanctioning the amended estimates at Rs. 1,47,00,000, as above, and also that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner be requested to consider and report to the Corporation on the most desirable means for raising additional funds required for the working fund and interest on the 24 lakhs as agreed to by the Corporation in their resolution, dated 10th December, 1885, agreeing to the Town Council's report on the question of providing for the cost of works. Several of the members expressed themselves reluctant to sanction such a large sum, but on a vote being taken the motion was granted unanimously.

IN discussing the budget estimates at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Colonel Merewether moved that the expenditure on the new roads, Victoria Gardens, be passed at Rs. 12,500; the planting, turfing of new ground, Victoria Gardens, at Rs. 1,000, filling low ground, Rs. 1,818; and on Mr. Carstensen's house, Rs. 16,000. But Dr. Balchandra moved as an amendment that the motion be not passed, and after a discussion, the motion was rejected by a large majority.

SOME time ago it was stated that the Amir was preparing to take measures to extend his frontier authority in the Kurram direction. A contemporary now learns that troops have been sent thither under Colonel Ghulam Raza Khan.

THOSE who are interested in the work of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, will be glad to learn that the story—the longest he has yet written—which has just appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*, will be published by the Macmillans, with one or two extra chapters and an entirely different conclusion, at the beginning of next month.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Monday was steady. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 15; Sonapet, Re. 1-8; Western Patkoom, As. 12; Pat-pat, Rs. 1-8; Dhadka, As. 12; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 12; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, nominal.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Louis Kleiner, the newly consecrated Bishop of Mysore, will leave France for Bangalore about the end of March. The congregation of St. Mary's church, in Blackpully, which owes its existence to his Lordship, and of which his Lordship had the spiritual charge for a period extending over sixteen years, are preparing to give him a hearty welcome. They intend presenting the Bishop with a gold pectoral cross, and chain, and Rs. 500 have been subscribed for the purpose.

ALL hope of the safety of the ex-Archduke John Salvador ("John Orth") has been abandoned. The insurances on his ship, the ill-fated St. Margaret, have been paid by the Hamburg offices to his mother, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Tuscany. When last heard of he was voyaging down the West coast of South America. He is supposed to have been wrecked when rounding Cape Horn or attempting to pass through Magellan's Strait.

FRENCH officials of the Forest Department have recently explored the forests of Annam, and have found them to contain a great abundance of valuable timber. Ironwood is at present one of the varieties in which the largest trade is carried on, as it is useful for all building purposes and for junks, and takes an excellent polish. But besides this there are a number of other woods little used by the Annamities, which Europeans could easily turn to account. Bamboos and rattans and other minor forest produce are also to be found in abundance. During the dry season the streams have always a sufficient amount of water to allow rafts to go down to the sea, and buffaloes are used to drag the logs to the streams.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent says.—The staff of the combined railway stations (G. I. P. and E. I. Rs.) are up and doing owing to the expected arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India to-morrow morning by special train. The military element are up to their eyes in work, so to speak. "Orders," and "After Orders" are being issued. The new colors will be presented to the Derbyshire regiment on Friday 6th, as Thursday is a military holiday. There have been so many postponements of Sir Frederick's arrival that it is uncertain what will take place till H. E.'s comes here. The guard-of-honour is ordered to be at the railway station at 6 a. m. to-morrow, that is, the Derbyshire and the "D" Company, Nagpore Volunteers. Most probably the detachments of the G. I. P. and E. I. R. Volunteers will be ordered to join in this pleasing welcome to the first military officer in India. Sir Frederick will no doubt be asked the privilege to permit the Derbyshire regiment to attend the Christ Church without their rifles. Colonel McClaverty, considers it "killing" to walk about a mile and half to the church with the M. H. rifles in these days of peace and quietness.

HIS Excellency Monsieur Clement Thomas, the new Governor of French India, arrived at Pondicherry by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nemeen*, on Sunday morning, and landed under the usual salute of fifteen guns at 4-30. He was received at the sea end of the pier by the Mayor and the Commandant, and proceeded in a tram-car to the entrance of the Place Dupleix, where an address was delivered by the Mayor. His Excellency afterwards walked on to the Hotel du Gouvernement, where he was met by Monsieur Mathiuet, Governor *ad interim*, and the chief functionaries of the colony. The usual ceremonies were gone through and Monsieur Clement Thomas was installed as Governor of French India. It being Sunday the crowd was unusually large, but perfect order prevailed.

A POUK telegram of 29th January states that a column of 200 rifles of the 28th M. I. under Captain Hastings, D. S. O., Lieutenants Dominechetti and Quinn, accompanied by Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., as Political Officer, and Surgeon Dewes, leaves Yawdwin shortly for the Chinbok hills to punish the Panchoung and Mon Chins for their daring attack on the Yawdwin post on January 5th, on which occasion they rushed into the post and succeeded in completely looting the police officer's house, Mr. Barber having a narrow escape. They also wounded a military police sepoy and one follower severely. The same tribes have also to account for the raids committed in the valley since the last expedition. They have collected a number of guns, and report says they intend to make themselves objectionable. The Yawdwin post is to be held by the 28th M. I.

AN audacious robbery is reported from Umballa. A thief, dressed as a native gentleman, entered the house of a Muhammadan, with a porter who carried some luggage belonging to him. On entering the house, he ordered the servant guarding the property of his master who was away in office, to carry an "important message" to his master who, the stranger said, was his particular friend. On the servant leaving the house on his errand, the burglar helped himself to whatever property he could lay his hands on, and engaging an "ekka" made off for the canton-

ments. Information was given to the police who apprehended the culprit on his way.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated, Camp, Jhandasam, through Kohat. 1st February says :—The demolition of towers and villages still continues. Yesterday the following villages were destroyed : Inzawar, Aiam Khan, Mela and Lagarromila, and various nameless towers and water-mills belonging to Makhmaddin. It has been decided to build posts on the crest of the Samana Range, and sites have been selected. The Darband road is also to be repaired and otherwise improved. The enemy has been very passive, and so far, we have had no shooting into Camp. It is thought that the second column may meet with some opposition through the Mammazai and Shaikhan country. A reconnaissance party left here this morning to explore a pass, near Kacha, said to lead into the Shaikhan country and believed to be a fairly good road. It is rumoured that we are to go against the Sturi Khels, a second division of the Alzaï, after the arrival of the second column at Shahu Khel. The 1st Punjab Infantry and two guns of the No. 4 Mountain Battery remain here for the present in an entrenched camp. Sir William Lockhart and Major Leigh accompany the second column. Terms will be made with the Mishtis on our arrival in their country, provided no opposition is offered to the troops. The health of the troops is good, but there are a few cases in hopital, consequent on the severe exposure. Communication was established yesterday with Kohat by means of heliograph, the central station being at Lakha near Hangu. Rain commenced to fall early this morning and still continues. There are heavy clouds all round. The 23rd Pioneers and the Sappers arrived here to-day from Salphalmela, from whence they have been repairing the Darband road. Makhmaddin's famous tower of Jhandasam has been blown up. The sight was a grand one as the tower stood some fifty feet high and was the strongest one we have yet come across. The spot is now marked by a few loose stones and some *debris*.

IT is believed in Calcutta that the Government offices will close there in the last week of March and open in Simla on the 1st April.

THE outcry is reviving in Russia against the dangereous number of Germans within the Empire. It is believed to be a premonitory sign of drastic official action.

MISS Isabella Fox, a spinster aged fifty, sued Colonel Willoughby Foord, a retired Colonel of the 14th Madras Native Infantry, for breach of promise of marriage. He admitted an engagement for a brief period, and damages were awarded of £300.

MR. Moor, of the Ceylon Civil Service, has been fined Rs. 10 for using criminal force and causing wrongful confinement to a witness in a case which was brought before him as a Magistrate, by having had the man handcuffed and marched through the assembled crowd as a punishment for deliberate lying and prevarication. The Police Magistrate in passing sentence said he would not impose a heavy penalty, as Mr. Moor, though acting *ultra vires*, did so in good faith, and from zeal in discharging an important duty.

ON the 2nd inst , during the progress of the cricket match at Singapore, a terriffic explosion occurred at Fort Tanjong Katong, causing no little alarm. The explosion was caused by the bursting of an 8-in. Armstrong gun. The most surprising aspect of the affair consists in the fact that neither deathnor injury resulted from the explosion ; had the gun, however, been in the turret of a warship,this satisfactory piece of news would not have been reported. The gun was one of the four bought from the Chinese Government during the Franco-Chinese war. The only cause to which the explosion can be attributed, is structural weakness in the gun ; any way it becomes doubtful whether the guns (of which there are four, two at Tanjong Katong and two at Serapong) are equal to the work required of them. The subject demands and will doubtless obtain investigation, and if such investigation should be to the prejudice of the gun, it is obvious that it will be necessary to remove or strengthen the weapons. The matter, we understand, has been the subject for a telegraphic despatch to the War Office, and an enquiry is in course of progress, and it may be remarked that as Colonel Burton Brown is considered one of the best authorities on iron in connection with ordnance, the enquiry is in good hands.

IN connection with the Cawnpore water-works and drainage scheme, it is understood that a conference between the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Hughes, and the Collector, on Thursday last, resulted in its being decided that the sewerage of the city should be carried in a covered main from the Susaman Nullah to a point on the Ganges below Cawnpore, the course to be by the side of the road which runs parallel with, and at a distance varying from ¼ to ½ mile from the river. Further, that a site for the pumping station has been selected above Old Cawnpore, arrangements being made for a connection with the canal by a *rajbarie* as a resource to fall back upon in the event of a possible failure of the supply of water owing to an abnormal fall of the Ganges.

THE Championship and Gold Medal of the Indian Rifle Association has been won this year by Lieutenant Thelwall, North-Western Railway Volunteers, with 565. Seventeen points behind is Captain C. T. Becker, Adjutant of the Allahabad Volunteers, who carries off the Association's silver medal ; and the third prize goes to Captain R. Tickner, also of the North-Western Railway Volunteers, with 540.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S duties at Teheran continue to be discharged by the First Secretary to the Legation for the present. It is not improbable that Sir Evelyn Baring may succeed permanently to the Teheran post : in such a case anticipation naturally flies to Allahabad to discover a successor for Sir Evelyn Baring.

MR. C. S. MURRAY, who in the New Year's *Gazette*, was awarded the distinction of C. I. E. for his services in the operations on the Chittagong frontier, becomes Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lushai hills—a new charge and entirely distinct from that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Mr. Robertson Pughe, another officer whose name has come to the front in Lushai-land, becomes commandant of the new frontier police battalion with four lieutenants.

SOME misapprehension appears to have been caused by an Agra correspondent's remarks regarding the bursting of some pipes laid in connection with the water-works in that city. The impression has been conveyed that the system of piping is generally faulty ; but such is by no means the case. During the preliminary trials, out of about 9,000 lengths laid, only four breaks occurred. This is an unusually low average, and for the last fortnight the pipes have been in daily use without a single rupture. The construction of the water-works was an affair of some magnitude, and we should be sorry if anything which appeared in these columns were to give rise to the erroneous impression that the work had been badly done.

ENTERTAINMENTS at the Vienna Court, a correspondent remarks, do not promise to be overly well attended during this carnival, for there are no less than six patients in the Imperial family, and some of its members are living in a voluntary quarantine. At Arco the Archduke Albrecht, the aged Field Marshal, is suffering from erysipelas, and has been in bed since the beginning of the year. His sister, Archduchess Marie, has caught the complaint from him, and suffers severely. The young Archduchess Marie Antoinette, sister-in-law to the Archduchess Valerie, is consumptive, and also spends the winter at Arco. She has been in a very critical condition since the severe cold set in. This Archduchess is only seventeen years of age. Her eldest sister, married to the sailor Archduke Stephan, is lying ill with the typhoid fever at Pola.

COUNTESS RUSSELL is sueing for divorce on the ground of cruelty. She is a daughter of Lady Scott. Her husband is reported to be very eccentric, having even on the marriage night played with firearms in a way that frightened his wife. It is possible, however, that further proceedings may be averted.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I forgot to take notice of a remark in the Resolution on the compensation case called by me the Bhat's case. The remark in the Resolution I referred to is as follows. "After the agreement in respect of this land was drawn up and the amount of compensation finally settled, the managing committee allowed the vendor to put up shop, board, steps, and other erections, with the effect that the space left available for widening the street was reduced from 675 feet to 532 square feet. Thus raising the price of the land actually occupied to Rs. 7-8 per square foot." This remark I am sorry to observe is wide of the truth. The steps and boards referred to are not a new creation. They were these, and what has happened, is that they have been set back by as many feet as the strip of land taken up for the road was broad. The ground under the steps is Municipal ground, as it ever was, because underneath the steps runs the road side gutter which according to the Municipal Act is admittedly Municipal property. If I recollect all the circumstances correctly, and I think I do, the owner of the land coupled with his consent to part with the land the conditions that he should be allowed to erect the boards and the steps. The managing committee was unwilling to let the owner make these conditions as conditions of sale, and therefore they distinctly gave him to understand that permission to erect steps, &c., was entirely a different matter, and was unconnected with the sale and purchase of the land under reference, and he was asked to treat the two matters separately, leaving it clearly to the managing committee to dispose of his application for permission to make the steps, &c., as they thought best, and therefore the permission to make the erections complained of, very properly appears as a subsequent transaction. I am unwilling to go into the matter of finding out the motive which must have prompted such a remark, and therefore dismiss it with a simple observation that it is based upon wrong information. That what I relate is really the case will be seen from a similar disposal of the application of one Mr. Fatale in the Moti Chowk. He had a large piece of land which he gave to the Municipality without compensation, in consideration of the fact that the pulling down of houses in the Moti Chowk for widening the street, gave his property the advantage of a frontage. In consenting to give up the land gratis, he coupled certain conditions just as Mr. Bhat did, but the managing committee would not treat the two matters separately. They took up the land and treated the subject of giving Fatale the permission to build separately. Thus it was in the interest of the Municipality that the managing committee separated the two questions, and it is much to be regretted that the fact should have been twisted so as to make it serviceable for calling into question the actions of the managing committee. The inaccurate statement thus made, not only increases the square foot rate, but insinuates that there was a desire to oblige Government as you interpret their wishes and as we interpret them also, do not wish even to hint at anything disreputable, but such remarks have given ground for people to be less charitable. To sum up this whole part of the case then permit me to say that by Section 42 of the Municipal Act, and under Section 30 of the same Act powers under which sections have under bye-rule 21 of the rules now in force been expressly delegated to the managing committee. The actions of the managing committee are not *ultra vires* ; that even if the square foot rate be applied, the prices paid by the managing committee for the three pieces of land compare favourably with those paid for lands in adjoining localities ; that the prices fixed by the managing committee compare favourably with those fixed by the District Court in two cases, and by an independant Panch in the 3rd case. They are :—(1) Bhat's case or case No. I referred to in the Resolution. Price paid by the managing committee Rs. 6 per square foot. Joshi's case (cited by me). Price fixed by Panch Rs. 8 per square foot. (2) Pandharinath's case or caseNo. II. referred to in the Resolution. Price paid by the managing committee Rs. 5-11-3 Nagarkar's case (cited by me)—price as awarded by court Rs. 9* (3) Sitabai's case or case No. III., price paid by the managing committee Rs. 24 per square foot. Chandra Atre's case (cited by me) price awarded by the court Rs. 24-4.*

On a perusal of the whole correspondence,I find that this matter of paying compensations is differently understood by different persons. Rao Bahadur Joglekar refers to his experience in Dhulia, and thinks that every case of land acquired for purposes of road widening should go before the general committee for especial sanction. The Collector thinks that the managing committee has too much power, and that the general committee exercises little control. Government appears to take a third view altogether. They appear to think that the managing committee effects transfers within major heads, and from one major head to another, and each according to his own view of the matter finds fault with the managing committee. I am not prepared to find fault with any, because I think the accusation of each proceeds more from ignorance than from ill-feeling. At Dhulia the Rao Bahadur was administering the Act VI. of 1873, the Collector is perhaps under the impression that the new Act is much similar to the old one in its spirit and government, not knowing the exact state of things, traced the evil to arbitrary transfers. I would therefore most respectfully state for the information of the Rao Bahadur that he would cease to find fault with the managing committee for not obtaining the previous sanction of the general committee to each case of the acquisition of land for purposes of road widening if he only compares the provisions of Sec. 30 in the new and in the old Act. Here there has been a material allegation in the section, and the rule of the Poona Municipality delegating powers to the managing committee remaining the same, the work of acquiring platforms, verandhas, &c., at once came to fall within the jurisdiction of the managing committee. Under the old Act such cases had to come up before the general body. Let me not be misunderstood here to say that such cases did come up before the general committee in Poona, but whether they did or did not is immaterial for my present purposes. I would also say that I do not wish to say whether they should or should not come before the general body, but, I do mean to say that in not placing them before the general committee, the committee of management was quite within the spirit, and the letter of the law. Later on when I come to rules, I shall show this more clearly. That such an action is in keeping with the spirit of the new Act might well be seen in clause 10 of Section 27 of the Municipal Act (II. of 1884). So far as the belief of Government is concerned I say with as much authority as one can say that the records of the Municipality will not show a single instance in which there has been a transfer within the major heads or even within the minor heads much less from one head to another without the sanction of the general committee. The budget form as it stands has stood ever since it was sent to the Municipality as the standard form by Mr. Moore in his capacity as the Collector in 1883. Under his endorsement No. 352, dated 16th January—although the system of submitting budgets to Government was discontinued under orders of Government conveyed in General Department, Resolution No. 2751, dated 2nd August, 1883, the control of the general body over the Managing committee has not been slackened even to the least extent. On the contrary the Municipality in addition to publishing the accounts quarterly distribute copies of them amongst rate-payers so as to keep them fully informed as to what is passing.

There remains only one point which occurs in the letter of the Collector, but it is not noticed in the Resolution. That point appears to me to be the key-note of the whole letter to the Collector and of the whole Resolution of Government, *i. e.*, paragraph 11 of the Collector's letter. He says that the "managing committee under these mistaken views has become a close body resenting interference, and openly transgressing Municipal rules laid down as check upon it." It is not clear what the Collector exactly means by the word "close." If he means that it has become to be a body which only a few select persons can enter I think a nominal roll of the members that constituted the committees of different years beginning from 1885 and ending with 1890-91 ought to be enough to show if it is so. If by "close" he means that its doings were not open to light and supervision by the general body, I beg to state that the managing committees of the present day are no more close than they have been ever since 1874, in which year the present rules were framed, because the rules and practice obtaining in the Poona Municipality have continued the same ever since 1874. The only evidence which the Collector has produced in his letter to show that it is a close body is that (1) certain election-suits were defended by the managing committee without sanction of the general body ; (2) that certain lands were bought and paid for without sanction from the general body in each individual case. I give below the nominal roll of the members of the managing committee for the five years commencing with 1885 :—

Members of the Managing Committee 1885-86, April to January 1886 (10 months).—1,Khan BahadurDorabji Padamji, chairman ; 2, A. H. Plunkett, Esq. ; 3, Rao Sahib M. B. Namjoshi ; 4, Rao Sahib M. N. Bhat ; 5,Rao Sahib K. V. Mudliar ; 6, Rao Sahib T. N. Rajmacluker ; and 7, Rao Sahib N. V. Chatre.

Members of the Managing Committee 1885-86. (2 months new constitution.)—1, Rao Bahadur M. M. Kunte ; chairman ; 2, A. H. Plunkett, Esq. ; 3, Rao Sahib R. D. Nagarkar ; 4, Khan Sahib R. E. Kanga ; 5, Khan Sahib Framji Dorabji ; 6, Rao Sahib M. N. Bhat ; and 7, Rao Sahib K. G. Natu.

Members of the Managing Committee 1886-87.—1, Rao Bahadur M. M Kunte,charmain; 2, A. H. Plunkett, Esq., 3, Khan Sahib Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla ; 4, Rao Sahib K. G. Natu ; 5, Rao Sahib D. V. Gokhle ; 6, Rao Sahib Krishnaji Bullel Futali ; and 7, Rao Sahib Pandurang Buchaji.

Members of the Managing Committee 1888-87.—1, Rao Bahadur N. Bhai Dandekar ; 2, Rao Saheb Damoreshwar Gole ; 3,Rao Saheb Raghunath Daji Nagarkar ; 4, Rao Saheb Mahadu Bulal Namjoshi ; 5, Rao Sahib Narayen Babaji Joshi ; 6, Rao Sahib K. V. Mudliar ; and 7, Rao Sahib Ramnarayen Amarchand.

Members of the Managing Committee 1888-89 —1, A. H. Plunkett, Esq., chairman ; 2, Khan Sahib Framji Dorabji ; 3, Rao Sahib Raghunath Daji Nagarkar ; 4, Rao Sahib K. G. Natu ; 5, Rao Sahib Pandurang Buchaji Boholika ; 6, Rao Sahib Chintaman Rao Vishwanath Natu ; aud 7, Rao Sahib K. V. Mudliar.

Members of the Managing Committee 1889-90—1,Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, chairman ; 2, Rao Bahadur W. Bapuji, Kanitkar ; 3, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee ; 4, Rao Sahib T. N. Rajmacluker, Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar* 5, Rao Sahib R. D. Nagarkar ; 6, Rao Sahib M. B. Namjoshi, and Rao Sahib D. V. Gokhle.

Members of the Managing Committee 1890-91.—1, Rao Bahadur K. V. Mudliar, chairman ; 2, Rao Sahib M. K. Mudliar (dead) ; Rao Sahib P. Buchaji (succeeded No. 2) ; 3, Rao Saheb K. G. Natee ; 4, Rao Saheb K. N. Khasgiwale ; 5, Rao Saheb V. N. Chiplunkar ; 6, Rao Saheb Bulmukind Hindumal (dead) ; and Rao Saheb Maruti Damodar Shet.

In refutation of the charge of saying that the managing committee is a close body so far as its personnel is concerned, I produce Resolution No. V. of the Municipality as a reply to the statement that the election-suits were sanctioned without reference to the general body. The resolution runs as follows :—

5. Notices of five applications made against the Municipality to the District Judge, Poona, in the matter of elections, under Section 23 of the Municipal Act II. of 1884, and the resolution of the managing committee recommending the suits to be defended, were read, and the recommendation of the managing committee was unanimously accepted.

My two letters I hope sufficiently rebut the second piece of evidence.—I am, &c.,

M. B. NAMJOSI.

Poona, Feb. 2.

* Elected in March 1890, vice Rao Saheb Rajmacluker resigned.

*This represents cost per square foot to the Municipality.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

A MEETING of the Googli Brahmin caste of this city was held here on the 3rd instant, at Thakur Pudumsey Dhunji's Wadi, to protest against the Bill recently introduced by the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble, when Mr. Kursonji Kanji occupied the chair. Having mentioned the object of their meeting that evening in a few well-chosen words, he introduced Messrs. Mookundji Bodani Thakur, and Hirji Kullianji Padh, who were deputed by their caste people from out-stations, and said that they were there to join the Bombay people in their protest. Mr. Goculdas Jekisondas Vala said, that the Bill would interfere with the religious rites of Hindoos who were required to perform the "Garbhadhan" ceremony immediately, and if the Bill were passed into law, they would either have to violate the injunctions of the Shastras, or would be considered guilty, under Sec. 375 of the I. P. C., and would be transported for ten years or even for life. This law, the speaker added, would, instead of protecting young girls, deprive them in some cases, of their only supporters, the husbands, and their enemies would thus get a handle to take revenge on innocent persons. Mr. Damoderdas, also spoke to the same effect against the Bill, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Damoder Vyas and others, was appointed to join the public meeting of Brahmins of different castes, shortly to be held to protest against the measure. This proposition was unanimously approved, and after the usual votes of thanks the meeting dispersed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that Mr. Chandavarkar has said the last word on the Protected Age controversy. He has done an important service both to the legislature and the country, by clearly pointing out the irrelevancy of citing "the Scriptures and the Fathers" against the present Indian Criminal Code or its possible amendators in the future. And, bearing in mind the history of such codes, as revealed in his quotation from Lord Macaulay's Commission's Report, one is warranted in deducing the moral that the possibility of an opposition like the present, so insensate in spirit and so barbarous in aim, should be looked upon as one of the innumerable minor blessings of the British Raj. For what other ruling power would have tolerated the suggestion to revolutionize in any branch of legislation a policy which it had consistently adopted from the commencement, and which, moreover, had the sanction not only of its predecessors in absolute power, but also of humanity and civilization ? Another fruit of the controversy that is likely to be of future use is Mr. Justice Telang's clear enunciation of what her Majesty's Proclamation does and what it does not say about respecting the religious prejudices of her Majesty's Indian subjects. Of course, the fact that the ghost's ignorance and misrepresentation have been laid for once is no security against their reappearance in the future. But in these matters enlightened opinion, at any rate, now knows what it ought to think ; and enlightened opinion can afford to ignore prejudice as well as misrepresentation.—Yours, &c.,

4th Feb., 1891. B. K. T.

MAHOMEDAN MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter, published in your yesterday's issue about the Mahomedan missionaries, to be sent to England, let me draw the attention of the Mahomedan public to the fact that though Moulvie Burkatulla goes to England for prosecuting his studies in law, and though Moulvie Burkatulla is young, he will still be able to do something for the cause of Mahomedan Mission in England and assist Mr. Quilliam, just as Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed of Bombay was able to do. Mr. Burkatulla is well versed in practical religious jurisprudence, and I think that Mahomedans should welcome his assistance, if he is willing to help this while cause, doing his own work in England.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

Bombay, 5th February.

ARRIVAL OF SALVATIONISTS.

A DEMONSTRATION organised for the purpose of welcoming the newly-arrived contingent of Salvation Army Officers, who have recently come to Bombay from England, was held in the Novelty Theatre last night. Miss Lucy Booth, who has under medical advice, visited this country for the benefit of her health, addressed the audience at some length, and announced that Mrs. Booth-Tucker,who was suffering from a severe sickness, had been precluded from being present at the demonstration. The Commissioner, Booth, Tucker, alluded to the forthcoming meeting ; and the subject of "Darkest India," which was to be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and at which he hoped his wife would be present, adding that owing to the unprecedented sale of the General's Work on "Darkest England" a supplementary work was being prepared and applied to the rescue of the masses in this country.

ADDISON'S prosperous foundling who ordered at the secondhand picture dealer's, "a complete set of ancestors" is a typical personage who appears to be very well known in the United States in these days. Mr. J. D. Champlin tells us that the increasing demand for pedigrees and heraldic insignia has led to a new industry, and there is now scarcely an American city which does not boast its college of heraldry. The sole difference between these institutions and the one presided over by the Earl Marshal of England is that they are strictly private institutions. This, however, is an advantage, for, with the throughness characteristic of individual enterprize, the American colleges never fail to provide unbroken lines of progenitors, while their escutcheons, viewed from the æsthetic standpoint, are described as "far superior to those devised by Garter, Clarencieux, or Norroy." Moreover, they are fully prepared to connect wealthy American families with families in England of assured position and rank, or to make to order an entirely new line of forefathers of the most approved pattern, with suitable arms, including, if they are ordered, a motto, supporters, and any kind of coronet.

Do you know that "There is Science in neatness." Be wise and use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry, Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAIR CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks in last Friday's issue upon the Labour Party in England and the "Fair Contract" principle, deserve more than a passing notice, not only because of the intrinsic value of the principle itself, but also because your article is hardly correct in its statement of the facts, and should not be allowed to pass in silence. You correctly describe the "Fair Contract" principle, but it is not quite right to state that it is only now being brought into prominence, nor to call it a vicious and impracticable proposal, nor imply that it has nowhere been successfully adopted. It is sufficient for me to instance the present London School Board and the London County Council, who have almost since the date of their first meeting passed a resolution that all their contracts should be given to "Fair Trade" houses. It will make the matter of more interest to consider that, comparing great things with small, the London County Council is represented to us by the Bombay Municipality, and the London School Board by the School Board still unfortunately *in nubibus*, but which, if the primary education of the masses of India is to be successfully initiated, must necessarily be introduced in Bombay and all the municipalities of India. It is admitted by all scientists, from John Stuart Mill downwards, who have written upon the laws of socialism, that where there is work for only 100 men and there are 101 men ready to do it, 100 men only being employed, the odd one man out of work in fear of starving will successfully compete with the 100 employed men, and bring their wages down to his level, the level at which he is willing to work in order to keep himself and his family from starvation. This is called "The iron law of wages." Wages in time of depressed trade must descend till the limit of salvation from starvation is reached. This is the position in which General Booth's "submerged tenth" are placed at the present time. But when trade becomes brisk and there are only 99 men to be obtained when there is work for 100, up go wages in the skilled trades and to a less extent in the ranks of the unskilled labourer, and the country is said to be in a prosperous condition. "Oh, of course," says the political economist, "we know all about this, it is just the doctrine of supply and demand. In the former case the supply is greater than the demand, down go wages, in the latter the conditions are reversed and the reverse result follows." Very kind of our political economist to dispose of the matter so glibly ; he forgets this, that a man is not a dead machine to lie idle and rust, when there is no work given him to do, but in such case, he cries and his children cry imperiously for bread, and that cry has to be met in England to the tune of millions sterling every year in Poor Law relief, and in France 100 years ago, when that cry remained unheeded, we know what happened. That is, it is cheaper to employ time and skill in so organizing labour as to give every man steady employment, rather than pay him out of the poor rates for doing nothing. Man in receipt of wages he spends them in food, house-rent, and clothing, and by so doing gives work probably five times over to those other work people who in exchange supply him with these necessaries, who are themselves thus fed, housed, and clothed in their turn, and who when his work becomes scarce, find their employment also gone. Politicians now-a-days are rearing wisdom, they have an uneasy consciousness that the ancient political economy is unreliable and they take care by wise concessions to prevent the dreaded enemy from raising his head. This question has been debated for thirty years past by every student of political economy in England, and is taught to-day by the professors in all the Colleges of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Thanks to the labours of the Socialists of London during the past ten years, the working man, skilled and unskilled, the man who is paid a wage for working with hand or brain, is now beginning to see where the shoe pinches, and to form a Labour Party for the protection of his interest. He cares nothing for Liberal or Conservative, he believes that both have equally deceived him, and he, Our Master *in posse*, for he has the electoral power in his hands—is demanding his right. He asked that work shall always be found for him, so that he and those dependent upon him may live in comfort. Owing to the universal application of machinery, the profits of which through unjust laws have been hitherto appropriated by capitalists, "the submerged tenth" has been thrown out of employment. He demands that in future the profits shall increasingly be appropriated to him. Up to now, machinery, through the iron law of wages, has not reduced his daily labour by one iota, but his ideal for the future is not to work more than eight hours per day. His leaders have taught him, especially John Burns the engineer machinist, and Mr. Champion, formerly a young artillery officer in Bombay, that eight hours a day will go a long way towards absorbing the "submerged tenth," and as machinery is still further improved, six hours per day will be sufficient. He is being taught that, putting on one side for separate consideration competition in articles produced for foreign trade, he has the monopoly in all he makes for local use and that his wages should be raised accordingly, until the standard of reasonable comfort has been reached. Hence he asks that all contracts entered into by Municipalities and the Government shall be let to firms that pay the trades' union or "fair" wages. As these discussions are going on in every town in Europe and America, and hundreds of books, magazines, and newspapers dealing with every phase of the subject are published and read, he is taught that the difficulty of foreign trade competition will in due time be solved by international agreement. Before the election of the present London School Board, the prominent socialists of London organised committees in every electoral district, two of their number Mrs. Annie Besant and the Rev. Stewart Headlam were elected by large majorities. In other districts those elected, though not socialists, were in many cases pledged to vote for contracting with "fair trade" houses. The former School Boards had allowed senseless, unlimited competition in contracts, accepting the lowest tenders in all cases, with the result that the workmen were sweated, and the Contracts Committee of the new Board, under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, our former Governor, had sorrowfully to admit that £500,000 had been thrown away in unsafe badly constructed school buildings. These two socialists carried their point that in future all contracts should be given only to "fair houses," to firms who agreed to a special clause being inserted that the contracts should be cancelled if there was any breach of this provision. Since then the London School Board, led by these two members, has decided not to prosecute parents for non-payment of school fees, with the result that the schools are practically free. Pianos even have been recently introduced in every school evidencing the desire to soften the manners as well as to improve the minds of the children. It is not correct to argue that with a "fair house" contract, the Government officials would have to make domiciliary visits. The complaints are at once made by the men to their trades' union, who bring the matter before the Board. One of the largest printing and publishing houses in London was so treated with excellent results.

Similarly with the London County Council, the same electoral tactics were pursued. Only one avowed socialist John Burns was elected, but many had to give pledges to what is called the London Radical programme, which is neither more nor less than a long list of "possibilist" socialist reforms. From the first the President, the Earl of Rosebery, was convinced of the honesty of purpose and good sense of Burns, and backed his proposals throughout his presidency. The result was that the "fair houses" clause was speedily passed. I myself when in Battersea Park in 1889 read the printed notification that tenders were invited for the catering of the refreshment rooms of that Park, that the party accepted would have to agree to pay his men the wages customary in the trade, and to arrange to give them one day's holiday in seven, under penalty of forfeiture of his contract. This contract clause is so manifestly fair to the men that I wonder how any thinking man can object to it. The list of refreshments to be kept for sale was detailed in the advertisement down to ginger bread cakes a farthing each. This was on a Sunday evening when there were thousands in the Park listening to the band in the bandstand and enclosure provided and paid for by the London County Council. I afterwards saw a similar bandstand being built at Peckham Rye. Truly London is moving ahead. Another wise measure passed by Burns is the steam ferry at Woolwich, which is free for man and beast, laden and unladen carts. When I saw in a Great Eastern Railway Station an advertisement that this ferry carried coal carts from the railway across the river for nothing, I was greatly surprised, but on inquiry ascertained it was correct. The discussion was as follows :—A bridge was proposed across the Thames at Woolwich at a cost of £300,000. Burns was able to show that a free steam ferry would cost greatly less than the interest of this large amount, and the measure was forthwith carried, with the sensible provision that the steamer should run 16 hours per day with two shifts of men 8 hours each. Had a company got the concession without this condition, they would, as is done in omnibus and tram-car traffic, have sweated their employes to the tune of 16 hours per day.

The same wise policy continues to actuate the London County Council under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., who recently passed in the House of Cammons the Bill for the suppression of long hours of work by children in shops, and who is endeavouring to pass the Shop Regulation Bill to reduce the daily hours worked, and to give a half holiday weekly. The policy of the London County Council is being followed by many of the London Vestry Boards, who, in respect of metalling and watering the local roads and sundry other matters, do the work that we are accustomed to see done by the Bombay Municipality. The Socialists have in each Vestry contested the election, and where not successful in getting in their own men, have exacted the pledges of the London Radical Programme. The adoption of this policy throughout England is only a question of time. Each successful strike encourages the men, while an unsuccessful strike drives them into firmer organization. Thanks to the Board Schools, every young fellow is well educated ; and our hope and belief is that this education is helping them, through organization, slowly but surely to improve their condition and status in life. We look hopefully and confidently to the future. We see the Socialist programme in part developing into sensible measures for the amelioration of the working man who provides us with food, house, and clothing, and we believe, as Mr. Gladstone said the other day, that in all great questions the masses have been (and will be) more correct in their judgment than the classes. We call the development of those moderate reforms "State Socialism" in contradistinction to "Revolutionary Socialism," which aims at a more speedy but possibly not so sure process of improvement. Englishmen with their practical methods have broken away from French teaching, and are working along the lines of least resistance as led by the "time spirit." Here allow me to make a reference to that great and good but much misunderstood man, Charles Bradlaugh, now gone to his rest. One of the people, he spent his life for them. The institution of the Labour Bureau of the Board of Trade is due to him. He practically carried his point in compelling the Treasury to accept the abolition of perpetual pensions, and was working for the abolition of all private markets and market tolls, a reform greatly needed also in Bombay. Led by the time spirit, his reforms were in the direction of socialism, and were accepted as such, though he violently opposed the teaching of the cult ; while on the other hand his co-editor on the *National Reformer*, Mrs Besant, with her quicker womanly sympathy and sensibility, accepted socialism as the only hope of the masses, and has spent her recent years in its advocacy. An ardent theosophist, it is reported that she is shortly coming to India, to deliver a course of lectures on the new Buddhism, a visit that will be productive of good, not only to her audiences but to herself also, and where she is certain of a hearty welcome.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS.

THE following letter has been forwarded to us, says the *Pioneer*, as a further illustration of those Congress tactics with which the Indian public have now become familiar. It was apparently issued with Mr. Hume's covering letter to the reply furnished by the Viceroy's Private Secretary in the matter of the attendance of officials at the Congress. It runs as follows :—

URGENT.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

And for your own information only :

Not under any circumstances for publication.

CALCUTTA, 21*st January* 1891.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose herewith . . . . copies of papers, which I have sent for publication to *all* newspapers.

They are of vital importance, and embody a charter of liberty of opinion and action in Political matters for which we have long been calling.

I trust that your committee will use their best efforts to spread a knowledge of Lord Lansdowne's letter in every village. Nay more, Native Chiefs, many of whom are favourable to our cause, but have hitherto abstained from pecuniary assistance, or have contributed only under promise of secrecy, owing to the pressure put on them by the officials should all be furnished with copies ; and every committee should send such to every Chief and Noble, with whom in consequence of friendship with any of his officials or any other cause, they are in any degree in touch.

It cannot now be too widely made known, or too emphatically pressed home, that the Viceroy has formally declared that the Congress is a perfectly legitimate movement : that every one, not a Governmen official, is perfectly free to join it ; and that all officials are explicitly enjoined not to impede the movement in any way, and not to put any pressure on any one to induce them to abstain from aiding or joining it.

Of course, it will now be one of your most prominent duties to watch closely to see that his Excellency's orders are loyally carried out, and to bring at once publicly to the notice of the local administration any infraction of the just and statesmanlike rules laid down by the Viceroy.

It seems almost needless to point out that his Excellency had taken a great, decided, and unusual step to secure justice for us ; that he has done so in the teeth of strong bureaucratic opposition ; and that it is our duty, while absolutely abstaining from any note of triumph over the officials—from any word that may embitter further a feud that we can now afford to ignore and suffer to fade into oblivion—to show in the most unmistakeable manner how highly we appreciate Lord Lansdowne's courageous vindication of popular liberty of speech and action in political matters ; and how grateful we feel to him for this renewed charter of civil liberty.

I think public meetings should be called and thanks publicly voted to him ; but at these the utmost care should be taken that nothing is said to wound the feelings of our late opponents (and persecutors in many cases)—the local officials. Really Lord Lansdowne, if the whole facts could be stated, has behaved most nobly. Let us show that we can behave with equal nobility.—Yours obediently,

ALLAN O. HUME,

General Secretary, Indian National Congres.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 7.

ORDINARIES in connection with these races will be held at the Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

E. LAWRENCE,

Honorary Secretary.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

2ND TIES.

BARTON vs. Jacob to be played off to-day, the 6th at 4-4 p.m.

THE probate case of Hampton *versus* Guy excited much interest, owing to the revelations of the influence exercised by the Benedictine Convent of St. Paul's, Birmingham. The plaintiff was the niece of Miss Hampton, who, while a resident of the convent, made a will leaving the bulk of her property to the Lady Superior of the convent. The niece alleged that the Lady Superior unduly influenced her aunt, who was mentally incapacitated. Four medical men testified that Miss Hampton was perfectly competent to execute the wills. The jury, despite the summing up of the judge, found that the wills were procured by undue influence when the deceased was of unsound mind. Virtually this was a verdict for the plaintiff.

DR. CRAWFORD, the translator of the great Finnish Epic, the "Kalevala," and the recently-appointed American Consul at St. Petersburg, was warmly welcomed in Finland on the occasion of his first visit to the country whose literature he has revealed to English readers. Dr. Crawford was surprised at the spread of education in that out-of-the-way land, and as he travelled in the interior, even north of the Arctic Circle, he was constantly coming upon University graduates working at the humblest occupations, but ever known by the peculiar gold ring upon the index finger. He describes the annual commemoration ceremonial at the University of Helsingfors (which happened to celebrate its fifth jubilee on the same occasion) as the most striking academical function he has ever witnessed, though he is familiar with such ceremonies in the chief Universities in the United States. The graduates —upwards of a hundred in number—were all crowned with laurel after the manner of the Ancient Greeks ; and a romantic interest is added in the fact that each young man has to select a young lady to make the laurel crown for him. She also possesses the privilege of being present at the assembly and wearing a small laurel wreath upon her breast.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

FOR some time Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have had under their anxious consideration the relations of the Imperial Government with the great chartered companies of British Central Africa, on the one hand, and the colonial possessions of foreign Powers, which border these on the other. The result is the following new appointments.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., who, as her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, has done such eminent service to British interests in Africa, will return to his post in a week or two as Consul-General of the Portuguese East African territories and her Majesty's Commissioner in Nyassaland. His jurisdiction will include the whole region north of the river which was included in the British sphere by the abortive Anglo-Portuguese Agreement and the ratified Anglo-German Agreement. In Mr. Johnston's hands the political and commercial interests of the Empire will certainly be keenly looked after. Mr. Johnston will not, of course, fix himself permanently at Mozambique or Quilimane. He will be furnished with ample assistance for the performance of routine and other duties ; while he himself will have practically a roving commission to go wherever he thinks his duty may call him. As an almost necessary complement to this important step, no doubt arrangements will soon be made with the British South Africa Company for the appointment of a corresponding representative of Imperial interests in the territory south of the Zambesi,

In East Africa, so far as the Sultan of Zanzibar's immediate dominions are concerned, Sir Charles Euans-Smith will hold essentially the same position that he has so well filled since Sir John Kirk's retirement. He will be British Resident at Zanzibar, with functions similar to those of the Residents at the Courts of the Feudatory States of India. In addition to this, a new post has been created, and, it is understood, has been conferred upon General Mathews, who for twelve years has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's small army. General Mathews will act as Consul-General to German East Africa and Commissioner of British East Africa, and will probably reside at Taveita, at the foot of Kilima-Njaro. What precisely these duties will be it is difficult to define ; but no doubt the officials of British East Africa will take no important steps without consulting the Imperial Commissioner.

General Mathews was originally a Lieutenant on board her Majesty's ship London. While he was stationed off Zanzibar, to pass away the time, he took to drilling the Sultan's regular troops. In a short time he made them so presentable a force that the Sultan offered him permanent service as Commander-in-Chief of the little army ; and he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Brigadier-General. During his long tenure of this post the services rendered by General Mathews to British interests have been very great. His services in this matter obtained for him the honour of C. M. G. When on account of ill-health he was compelled to leave the service of the Sultan, his Highness conferred on the General signal marks of the indebtedness of himself and his dynasty to the English officer.

Reference has already been made to the appointment of Major Claude MacDonald as Consul-General to the Cameroons, and Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Oil Rivers and the Niger Territories. Major MacDonald has already rendered signal service in Egypt, at Zanzibar, and in West Africa. He has shown such a genuine interest in exploration that we may expect much more from the exceptional opportunities of his new position. His post is a somewhate trying one ; he will be stationed in the one region in Africa where the scramble is still at its hottest. But in every legitimate effort on the part of the Niger Company to extend the sphere of British influence they will be supported by her Majesty's Commissioner. As in the case of the two other Imperial representatives, Major MacDonald's commission will be a roving one, while in the Oil Rivers he will have ample opportunity of exhibiting administrative ability.

These important changes will be welcomed by all who have British interests in Africa at heart, and they may be taken as a sign that her Majesty's Government have no intention of allowing recent acquisitions to remain mere catographical delimitations.

OXFORD MISSION TO CALCUTTA.

THE tenth anniversary festival in connection with this mission was celebrated in England on the 18th January. On Wednesday there was a retreat in preparation for the event, conducted by Father Page, Superior of the S.S.J.E., Cowley. The festival service, consisting of a procession, sermon, and choral celebration of the Holy Communion, was held this year at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the preacher being the Bishop of Salisbury, and subsequently there was the usual conversazione at the High School, Graham-street, Eaton-square. The only disappointment in the day's proceedings, which were otherwise very encouraging and helpful to the work of the association, was the unavoidable absence of the Superior of the Mission, the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, who left for India by the overland route on that day. The claims of the mission upon Churchmen and Christians generally were forcibly pleaded by the Bishop of Salisbury and by the speakers at the afternoon gathering, and although after ten years' work it would be idle to look for glowing statistics, the following paragraph taken from papers circulated with reference to the mission, will indicate the valuable work that is being done :—" The results are very encouraging, if it is remembered that the work is, in the nature of the case, one of leavening, of preparing ground; that, as it has been said, there is need of a great deal of work beneath the surface before the foundations are laid on which to build. Already, those who are well fitted to give an opinion observe that a spectacle of a body of English graduates living as students and teachers in the midst of the native quarter of Calcutta, and holding up a high standard of moral life, of self-sacrifice, and of religious devotion, is producing considerable effect. They have secured the sympathy and confidence of those for whose sake especially they went out, and they have also given to the native Christians greater opportunities of social and spiritual intercourse, and have put a new life and stimulus into the native Church in Calcutta."

At the conversazione the Rev. J. R. Hill expressed the regret and disappointment they must all experience that the Superior of the Oxford Mission had felt compelled to return to Calcutta at once. It was many years since he (Mr. Hill) was at Calcutta, although he belonged to that diocese during the whole of his twenty-nine years' Indian residence as a missionary of the S. P. G. at Cawnpore. He knew more of the work of the Cowley Fathers at Bombay than of the Oxford Mission. But having had the pleasure of knowing Philip Smith, who had left such a mark on the educated natives, he agreed with the Bishop of Calcutta, that if the Oxford Mission had done nothing else but give to them that beautiful character of Philip Smith, whose influence through the Holy Spirit had wrought so much, they would have done a great and wonderful work worthy of all the pains and liberality which they had spent upon this association. Archdeacon Atlay, vicar of Willesden (formerly of Calcutta), pointed out that the work of the Oxford Mission was growing and developing with great power, and was, as it were, laying down the lines upon which the most successful mission work could be carried on in that country.

Celebrations on behalf of the mission also took place on the Feast of the Epiphany or during the Octave at 142 churches throughout the country, situated in twenty dioceses of the province of Canterbury and in six dioceses of the province of York.

THE recent catastrophe in Jambli Street, which resulted in the loss of thirty lives in consequence of the collapse of a three-storeyed house belonging to one Cassum Sajan, formed the subject of an enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The accused, Cassum Sajan, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Condabai, girl, one of the victims ; and also with doing a rash and negligent act. The prosecution said that the accused was guilty of having built a house in such a way that he must have been morally certain that it would fall down within a short time, and morally certain that it would cause the loss of several lives. Mr. Anderson, the counsel for the Crown, said the facts of the case would show that it was a matter of much wonder that the house did not fall down earlier, considering the materials of which it was built. The house contained thirty-two rooms, occupied by fifty-four persons, thirty of whom were killed by the fall. The accused was not only the owner, but also the *maistree* or superintendent who built the house. It was submitted that, had he possessed the most elementary knowledge of building, he must have seen the defect and the danger ; and that if he did not possess such knowledge, he was equally guilty in not employing a competent *Maistree*. In was further submitted for the Crown that although as the time the house fell down, it was not the property of the accused, the circumstance could in law make no difference in the criminal responsibility of the accused. The trial has been adjourned until Monday morning next.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, one of the New Year's knights, has a long and honourable record as a medical teacher. It is nearly half a century since he went a very young man from St. Bartholomew's Hospital to teach anatomy in Cambridge. His life-work has been to build up in conjunction with Sir George Paget (the elder brother of Sir James) the medical school of Cambridge. For many years—for nearly a generation—it was an uphill fight, but it has been won, and Cambridge is now the principal medical school in England outside London. Sir George Humphry is a spare, gnant man, whose hair, in spite of his great age, is still dark, and whose step has hardly lost any of the elasticity of youth. Himself a wonderful example of vigour at an advanced age, he has written much on old age and old people. In particular, he has compiled a long list of genuine centenarians, and has studied their habits much after the fashion in which a naturalist studies the habits of some strange animal. One old man, for instance, declared that he had always "drank as much as I could, and always will do," and another old fellow "drank like a fish during his whole life." Humphry recorded this facts gravely, but also pointed out that one-quarter of his list of centenarians were total abstainers, and another two-thirds took little alcohol. To many succeeding generations of Cambridge students his face has been familiar, and his awe-inspiring hints of the dire possibilities of hidden disease has made many a freshman anxiously feel his own pulse and examine his own tongue with much trepidation.

Mr. Schnadhorst has had his bumps examined by the *Phrenological Magazine*, with the following results:—"The organisation of this gentleman indicates a man of more than common strength of mind. He is given very much to thinking and general meditation. He is not the man to show off so well at first, but will bear acquaintance, and appear to better advantage after several interviews. He is not in a hurry to tell what he knows, but wants to be sure first. He does not talk without having something to say, and his words are burdened with ideas, rather than his ideas burdened with words. He seldom has to retract or take anything back that he has said; he is not characterised for making mistakes or blunders.

"His brain is so fully developed that, if circumstances favored the manifestation of his mind as a whole, he would be about equally clever in one thing as in though and another, only he has more thought and strength of mind than he has the power to express himself easily on the spur of the moment. He is a man of method; his plans are well laid; he is not careless how his work is done.

"He has a capital memory of ideas, arguments, the faces and forms of persons and things. He is ingenious in putting forth his ideas, or in laying out his work. He commands respect; is no trifler; his moral brain is so large as to make him in earnest, and conscious of his responsibilities He is a law-abiding man; he regulates his own conduct; he may be at times too reticent and cautious. He is not wanting in faith, but he must have a good foundation for it before he will venture far.

"He is very steady, firm, persevering, and sufficiently dignified to command respect. He is more a friend than he pretends to be, for he is not so forward to manifest his affections, or even any other qualities of mind, as to be at all prodigal. He knows how to economise time, strength, money, and knowledge. If he fails in an enterprise, it is because he is too scrupulous and careful in venturing on ground, he is not familiar with."

The same investigator tells some things about Sir William V. Harcourt, which are pretty well known, The head of this gentleman," for instance, "is large well-proportioned. He possesses a high degree of vital and mental temperaments, and is not wanting the motive or muscular, but the mental temperament ther predominates. His mind is sharp, quick, emonal, and pliable: he is not of the cold, stiff, formal, rbidding kind; he is decidedly social, companionable, nd of company and amusement. He has great power observation and intuition; he is very apt in membering and telling stories and anecdotes. He is a ree, easy, copious talker, language being large, and he as any number of stories to relate. He is genial, full f sympathy, and is very much interested in others."

"Sir William" we are also told, "is generally respectful, and knows his place, and gives due deference to superiority. He may not be quite so circumspect and consistent as he is kind and respectful. His social brain enters largely into his character and shows itself strongly in his expressions. His power as an intellectual man is in using his knowledge to a good advantage. He can tell what he knows, and so tell it as to lead people to think that he knows much more.

The Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., for the Epsom Division of Surrey, who has announced his intention to retire from Westminster at the close of the present Parliament, after an innings of over thirty years, is a Tory of the old school, which is gradually dying out. Throughout his long political career, Mr. Cubitt has been a consistant supporter of the Consertive party; measures of a reforming nature he was invariably opposed to, and his vote against the franchise is but one of many instances. He is a speaker of much volubility, but his voice has been seldom heard in the House, though, what is undoubtedly of more importance to his party, his vote could always be depended upon. In this and other ways he has rendered inestimable service to the Tory party, and he will have well deserved the honor which is very generally believed will be conferred upon him on his retirement—to wit, a seat in the Lords.

He who is to make an attempt to succeed the retiring member is Mr. T. T. Buckhill, who but for the initals Q.C., and the fact of his being the Recorder for one of the minor south-western boroughs, has small claim to distinction. Indeed, there are already murmurs of dissatisfaction in the Epsom Division at his selection which may not improbably lead to a second Tory candidate being put in the running. The Liberal party, on the other hand, are thoroughly united; their organisation is complete, and though they have a formidable majority to overcome—Mr. Cubitt having defeated Mr. Richard Harris in 1885 by 2,253—yet they have sanguine hopes of returning their candidate, the Hon. T. A. Brassey, who has been before the constituency now for several months, and has very favorably impressed the electors. To demolish so big majority would to many seem a herculean task, but from the writer's knowledge of the division and the workings of the Liberal party, it is not an improbable task, especially as Mr. Buckhill is not so strong a candidate as Mr. Cubitt by some hundreds of votes.

It will be news to most people that Mr. Balfour has lately himself been figuring as an unsuccesful and disappointed litigant in Canada. It seems that just before the great boom which was experienced in Manitoba in 1882, Mr. Balfour bought up cheaply some land in Winnipeg, and, biding his time, sold it at an enormous profit when speculation was at its height to an unfortunate man named Williams. A large deposit was made, the balance, some £7,000, was secured by means of a mortgage and a bond. Immediately after the purchase from Mr. Balfour the property began to depreciate in value, and it was soon found that if again sold it would hardly realise the deposit money, to say nothing of the balance. The mortgage, therefore, remained unpaid, and was foreclosed, and Mr. Balfour again became the owner of the land. Now he has sued for recovery of the price of the bond, the sum claimed amounting with interest to nearly £10,000. Unfortunately (for Mr. Balfour) the Supreme Court at Ottawa has held that the foreclosure of the mortgage released the bondsmen who were concerned from their obligations in the matter, and the appeal has consequently been dismissed. Mr Balfour being required to pay the costs.

Mr. Douglas B. W. Sladen, "the Australian Poet," has taken up his residence in New York. He was born in London in 1856, and educated at Temple Grove, East Sheen, Cheltenham College, Trinity College, Oxford, and Melbourne University. After a wide and varied experience at home as scholar and sportsman, Mr. Sladen emigrated to Australia in 1879, and in 1882 was appointed to the chair of History in the university of Sydney, N.S.W. He always thinks and writes like an Australian upon all Australian subjects, and prides himself very much on being a colonist. Mr. Sladen's literary career began in 1881 and ever since he has been a most industrious and successful writer, both in prose and verse. Mr. Sladen has had the doing of the Australian part of the Century Company's Dictionary.

The veteran political fighting man is a banker in Leicester. Nearly every day Mr. Paget may be found at the bank even now, and up to three years ago, he never thought of stopping a tram-car to get on, but would jump up whilst it was in motion with as much agility as a street arab. To him and his father many a wealthy Leicestershire man owes his start in life., Paget is of the old-world courtly school of manners. His few words at an introduction are as well chosen as those of a polished courtier addessing a monarch. In Leicestershire he is known as the G.O.M., Number Two.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 4.

Marks, Surgeon, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.
Birdwood, Captain, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 5.

Dobson, Surgeon, Ms, Medl Staff, on private affairs, from Secunderabad.
Brown, Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, on sick leave, from Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 6th February, 1891.

1. The Battery will parade to-morrow at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., punctually, and proceed by rail from Church Gate Station to Grant Road Station, and will then march from the latter station to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Drill order, with arms.

2. There will be Church Parade for the Battery on Sunday, the 8th instant. Parade at 11-30 a.m. Dress.—Full dress, with side-arms only.

3. It is notified, for information, that Corporal J. R. Owens, 22nd Battery, Western Division, R.A., has been appointed a 1st-class Sergt.-Instructor to the Corps from the 1st March next.

4. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to authorise the occupation, as a temporary measure, of a portion of the premises a Nesbit Lane, lately occupied as the Army Clothing Depot, for the purpose of head-quarters for the 2nd Battery now in course of formation, drill upon the 25 pr. gun will commence for members of that battery immediately on the conclusion of the camp. Days and hours of drill will be notified hereafter.

A club for the members of the corps will be established at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters simultaneously with the starting of the drills of the 2nd Battery. This club will be opened on or about the 16th Feb., and every member of the corps to whichever battery he may belong is eligible for membership. There will be provided billiard, refreshment and reading rooms, and subscriptions will be Rs. 2 per month. Members wishing to join the club are requested to forward their names, as soon as possible, to Sergt-Major Seabroke, No. 8, Grant's Buildings, Bombay.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 6th February, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m., for drill under the Commanding Officer at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 7th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits.

2. The annual camp will commence on the 28th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February 5, 1891.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Karachi Naval Volunteers.—Lieut W A Tindall is permitted to resign his commission.

The following Native promotions are made:—5th Bombay Cavalry.—Wordie-Major Rahim Khan to be Rasaldar; Jamadar Abdul Rashid Khan to be Wordie-Major; and Kote Dafedar Chaman Khan to be Jemadar (provisionally), vice Risaldar Sarfaraz Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Surgn G S Thomson, I M S, for six months.

The undermentioned second-grade Assist Apothecaries are confirmed in that grade:—R P Barrett, L F Quadros, C Wale, J Greahy, J T O'Neill, V E Fernandex, and W F Barnet.

The following Native promotions are made:—23rd Bombay Infantry (2nd Battn Rifle Regt).—Havaldar Sundar Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Kishan Singh, dismissed, and Jamadar Wazir Khan to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Manajirao Sinde to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Subhedar Shivajirao Surve, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made:—29th Bombay Infantry.—Jamadar Shah Muhammad to be Subhedar and Color-Havaldar Mirzah Shah to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Subhedar Shah Nawaz Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Lieut H Welman.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Lieut Richard Errington.

The following Native promotions are made:—25th Bombay Infantry.—Q M Havaldar Shaikh Muhammad Ismail to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Sida Lala, deceased; and Subhedar Putlaji Rao Gujar to be Subhedar-Major, and Jamadar Rupa Wala to be Subhedar, vice Subhedar-Major and Sardar Bahadur Jagannath Pande, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed fur:—to Eur for fourteen months on private affairs Major C W H Sealy, S C (Second Assist Poli Agent, Kathiawar), acting First Assist Poll Resdt, Aden.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major O'M Creagh, V C, S C, Commandant, 29th Bombay Inf for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt R W Preston, S C, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infy, A D C to H E the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, for one year.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieuts R Wapshare, E R Hartigan, and M T Shewen.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Tasmaniafor one year on medical certificate:—Condr H Jepson, Ordnance Dépt, Bombay Circle.

Subhedar-Major Shaikh Adam, 21st Bombay Infantry, is confirmen in that grade.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major H B Ternan, S C; Lieut A P A Elphinstone, S C; Capt R Williams, S C; Lieut J M Stewart, S C; and P A N St L Wood, Staff Corps.

Lieut C J Windham, Royal Marine L I, Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon Mr Justice Candy, acting Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-law, to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr W E Hart on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Brayson, District Depy Collector, Karachi, to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr A E Cumming on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr R B Stewart, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Nevasa and Shevgaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Karachi District to be Visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Sehwan:—Rao Saheb Tejumel Lakkumal, Subordinate Judge of Shewan, and Mr. Joseph Israel, Hospital Assist in charge Perumal Khubchand Dispensary.

Azam Durgeshwar Natwarji, Thandar of Dholera in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Ramkrishna Timapa Gundil, Mahalkari of petha Mundged in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is appointed, in the place of the Collector of the District, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad and in hearing objections to the said list, and in revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Ramkrishna Timapa Gundil, Mahalkari of petha Mundgod in the district of Kanara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamladar under the Mamladars' Courts Act.

Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Rahuri, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola.

Lieut W H Errington, 1st Grenadiers, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut-Col J R Watson, transferred; and a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, appointing Mr A K Oliver to act as Assist Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer during the period Mr G H Farran acts as Prothonotary, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani to act as Depy Educational Inspector, Shikarpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Saheb Gulam Ali Ibrahim Akhund, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements during the absence of Mr W R Woodrow on privilege leave, or pending further orders:—Mr A Stewart to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, South Kanara; and Mr H Murray to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Kanara, in addition to his own duties, pending the return of Mr W A Talbot from leave.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Department.

Mr Rachappa Sanganbassappa to be sub pro tem. Inspector of Registration and Stamps, Third Division.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Framroz Shavaksha Dawar, LM & S, is allowed a further extension of leave without pay for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C R John, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

The services of Mr J Willcocks, Ex Engr., 4th grade, (temporary rank,) are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for four months and one day to Mr F T Rickards, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

H E the Governor is pleased to grant eighteen months' furlough, to Mr R Woollcombe, Dist Locomotive Supt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Messrs Kashidas Narandas Dalal, BA, LLB, Ranchhodlal Vandravandas Patwari, BA, LLB, and Rustomji Ruttanji Banaji, BA, LLB, as Vakils of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue to Mr Eknath Subrao Kulkarni a Sanad authosizing him to pratise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

692—Nanu and H., and R. and B.—Balkrishna Vasudeo Narayen Kirtikar and others vs. the Bank of Bengal.—Crawford, S., B. and B.,—Part heard.

691—H S Dikshit, for paupers—Goolam Hoosen Allarakhia vs. Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G., and L., S., F. and N. (on question of costs).

Motion to vary Assistant Commissioner's special report.

508 and 509—Macfarlane, E and H—Jugmohundas Mungaldas vs F Y Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and Nanu and H.

Appeal for hearing.

673—Shamrao, P—Hajee Hassun Lalbhoy vs. Kondonbai—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

575-90—Crawford, S, S and B—Girdhur Pragji vs Cullianji Purshotum and others—Balkrishna and D.

585-90—Cursetjee, L and O—Thacker Cullianji Nanji vs Narrondas Lowjee and others—In person.

613-90—In person—Ballaram Gangaram vs Hasilkhan bin Allumkhan—In person.

510-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Bhogilal Mahanand vs Haji Abdulla Hajee Vadina and others—Craigie, L and O

662-90—In person—Abdul Kayum Shurufally vs Etuljee Nusserwanjee Antia—Ardesir, H and D.

651-90—Tyabjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Conroy and B

675-90—In person—A pauper—Nowroji Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

599-90—Khunderao, M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

525-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardesir, H and D.

288-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Lukhunsey Dev vs Ralkrishna Bhawoo Prubhu Godekur—Payne G and S.

159-88—Payne G and S—Shaik Abdul Aziz bin Mazi v Jamadar Gulab bin Nassur bin Salieh, &c.—Crawford—B B and B.



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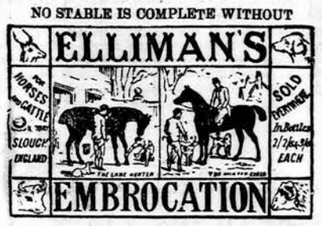
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NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

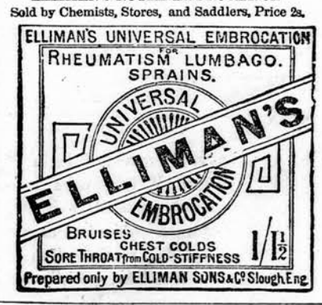
From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COOX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely unsurpassed with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.



B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)
An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled*. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
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HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.



The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.
Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - Club Stewards - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 100 10-oz. BOTTLES.
W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists



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OF JAPAN
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and all **wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland	... per gall.	13	4	One Star Brandy, capital peg	... per gall.	12	8
"Finest" Heart Bottle (In Qts. Rs. 28 per doz.)	... „	11	0	Two „ „ fine mellow	... „	13	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	„	11	0	Finest London Old Tom Gin	... „	9	4

We beg to call attention to the economy of our plan of supplying high class Whisky, Brandy, and Gin in 1, 2 and 4 gallon jars. Messes, Clubs, Hotels, Chummeries, Refreshment Rooms and Bachelors find a saving of 20 per cent.

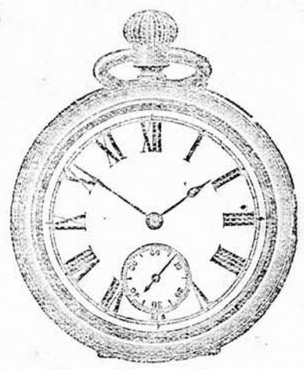
Jars charged and allowed for on return, less carriage.



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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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SEND their Watches, Post Prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they



offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it it returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—

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The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch	45
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The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
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POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
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Rs.	a.
Cowvan's Canton Strops	6
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RUBBER STAMPS!!



(BONANZA)

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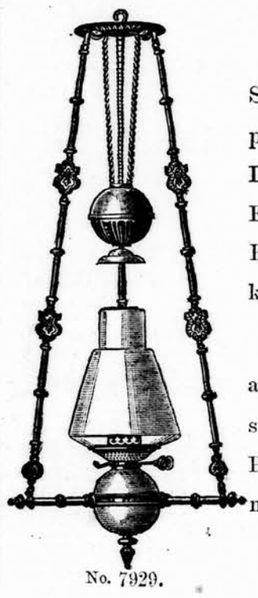
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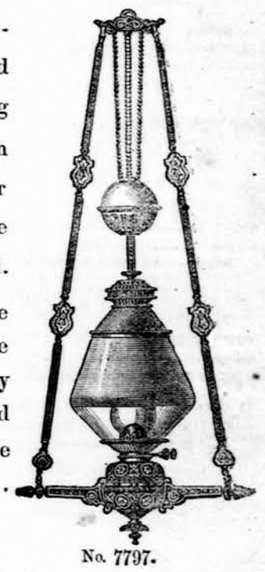
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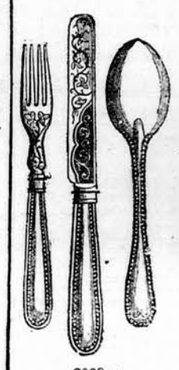
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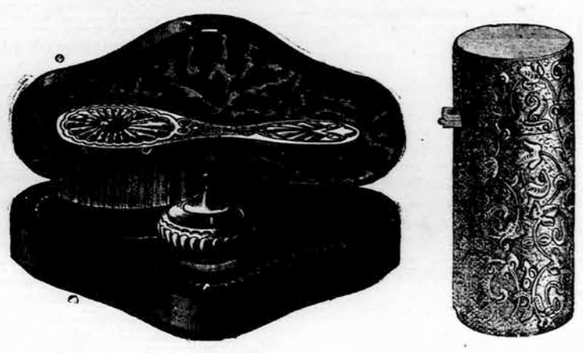
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Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in case, Rs. 25, 30, 36, 40, 48, 56, and Rs. 60, cash.


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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

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FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.



THE ONLY FOOD *that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk*

THE ONLY FOOD *that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of wet nurses.*

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS *once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.*

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, *change partially from nursing to* **SOLUBLE FOOD.**

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